



## US evicts Indians of Alcatraz

AFTER a 18-month protest occupation on the man-made island of Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay have finally been evicted in a police raid which they called "the traditional white man's double-cross," writes *Illsworth Jones*.

The 15 Indians—six men, four women and five children—were the sad remnants of a 100-strong invasion force which originally occupied the island in protest against US Government policies towards the Indian peoples.

A lawyer for the Indians said they had been in secret negotiations with the Government over the island's future since April, but that "the end result was a betrayal. The Indians were put off guard, relaxed their security on the island, and mistakenly trusted the Government."

Wary of public opinion in San Francisco, which has generally run in favour of the Indians, the Government yesterday listed several reasons for the recapture, including the fact that the Indians had prevented coastguards from repairing a light-house on the island.

The final straw, a Government lawyer said, was the arrest of three Indians for the theft of copper from the island. "If there was any agreement to not remove them while negotiations were in progress, that went out of the window with this further theft of Government property," he said.

The Indians were yesterday regrouping their forces and threatening to retake the island. "Alcatraz is not an island, it's an ideal," a Mohawk leader said.



Lee: some puritan polemics

IN THE SECOND act last week of the melodrama of Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, versus the Singapore Press, there emerged as hit players a diplomat in a grass skirt, the CIA, an American woman sociologist destined for secret deportation, the Chase Manhattan Bank, and assorted trendy hippies.

The act was played before a tense, inquisitorial, and, for a time, admiring audience in the City Theatre at Helsinki, where 300 editors and publishers were meeting for the twentieth general assembly of the International Press Institute.

Mr Lee had accepted an invitation to January to address the Institute. Inconveniently, in the meantime he has closed down two English-language newspapers, the Eastern Sun (alleged to be secretly supported by Mao's money) and the Singapore Herald, and jailed four top men of the old-established Chinese-language paper Nanyang Siang Pau.

They were arrested in their beds in a classic dawn swoop on May 2, kept in solitary for three weeks without seeing families or lawyers, and now look like joining the 100 political prisoners held in Changi prison for years without charge or trial. They have merely been told, and vehemently deny,

## Mr Lee blames it on Maoists, the CIA and the trendies

By a Special Correspondent, Helsinki

that they glorified Communist China and "stoked up emotions on Chinese language and culture."

Mr Lee's speech was as part of a panel on "The mass media seen by world policy makers" (the Prime Minister of Senegal (and a crisp Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, standing in for Harold Wilson, who was the other speaker).

It was a brilliant piece of puritan polemics—as if, said one editor,

Oliver Cromwell had had the

benefit of Lee's Cambridge education and forensic skill. With convincing passion Lee denounced the cultural decadence of Western permissiveness which, pumped out by the mass media, would turn Singapore's population, half of it under 20, away from the virtues of thrift and discipline.

"The strange behaviour of demonstrators and violence-prone young men and women in the United States seen on TV and in the newspapers," he said, "are not relevant to the social and economic circumstance of new under-developed countries." He would protect his population from this, and from the media's infections of mod styles, communal living, drugs, free love, hippyism, and from contemporary Western sexual morals where the Pill, all right for birth control, had also

brought promiscuity, venereal

disease, exhibitionism, and a breakdown of the family.

There was some sympathy for Lee in this and especially for his argument that a measure of Free speech might be a small price to pay for avoiding communal violence. Lee had been admired as a statesman who has brought stability to an almost ungovernable city state with Chinese, Indians, Malays and English (but 75% Chinese).

But when Lee came to answer questions the sympathy evaporated. Francis Wong, the ex-editor of the Herald, had conceded during the week that the Herald might have had lapses of taste.

It had, for instance, published a picture of the West Samoan delegates attending the Commonwealth conference in national dress with a caption about midi skirts which had upset Mr Lee (but amused the Samoans).

It had, while deplored hippies

pointed out that people with long hair were not necessarily hippies it had employed in Adele Koh, a Malaysian BA, a singularly attractive feature writer who

appeared at Helsinki in a mini with a cheong-sam split.

But the real reason that emerged for Mr Lee's displeasure was that the Herald had been

stubbish about the Prime Minister's stealthy censorship.

When Miss Shirley Gordon, an American-born director of the Malaysian Social Research Institute, was being expelled from Singapore, the Prime Minister's Press Secretary, Mr Li Vei Chen, telephoned the Herald three times to tell them not to print the story. The third time he conveyed from Mr Lee the laconic message, "Don't cross swords."

The Herald published and was

promptly denied Press releases

and barred from Press conferences.

For some of its reporting

of the Commonwealth conference

and of complaints by seagoing sailors

of discrimination in Singapore

it was later refused Government

advertising and Government de-

partments forbade their staff to

bring the paper into their offices.

Mr Lee, under questions from

editors from France, Denmark,

England, Germany and Nigeria,

scored debating points but did

not explain how such ordinary

non-trendy news threatened

Singapore society, or why the rule

of law was in suspense for im-

prisoned journalists.

As one English editor later remarked:

"Mr Lee won all the tricks but

lost the game."

This impression was much

reinforced later at a crowded

conference for the "socialist"

Amnesty International for con-

cerning itself with prisoners in

Singapore while caring nothing for

the 200,000 prisoners in

Indonesia. When told that

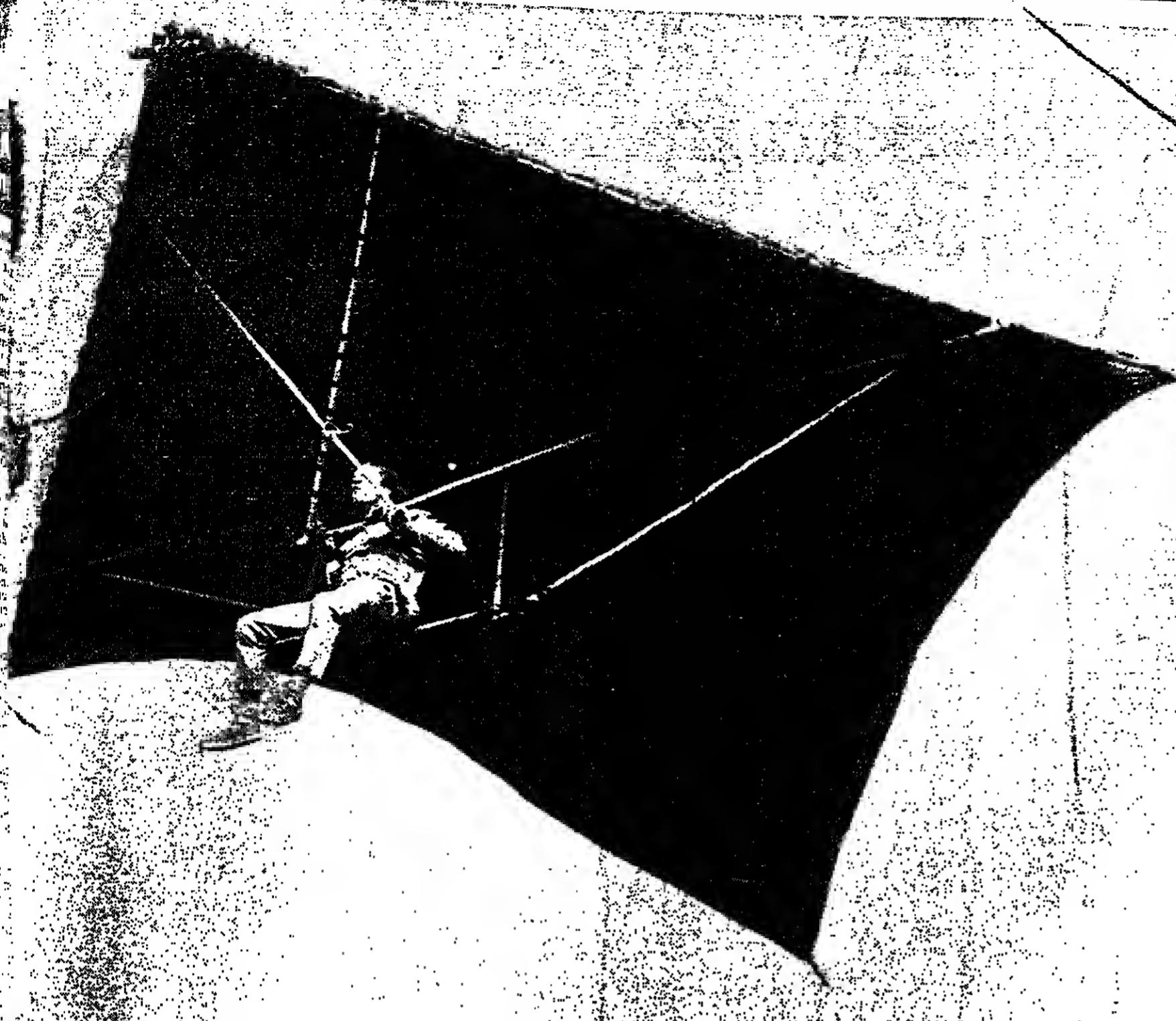
Amnesty had paid three visits to

Indonesia he was forced to withdraw the epithet

"system" down has evaporated.

He attacked the "socialist"

President of the Herald, as



## champion of the fly-by-kites

KICEMUR doesn't just fly. He actually turns himself inside out. He sprouts bamboo and wings that give him a span of 100 feet and even though 17-year-old Kicemur doesn't always fly through the greatest of ease, at

least he stays airborne for longer than anybody else. Which is why he won the top prize at the Great Universal Hang-Glide Championships held outside Los Angeles.

The competition was as stiff as the warm breeze that whipped across

the desert and gave Taras the uplift he needed. Eighteen others were in the running for the prize. And running wasn't the wrong word. First they had to make a mad dash down a steep hill. Then, with the wind under their wings, they leapt out

wards and—if they were lucky—upwards too.

It took Taras several attempts to become a bird man. Once he was in the air for only a few seconds. Then came the two-minute flight that made him the top man of the day.

Akbar Hussain

## Sacked teacher blames governor

By Denis Herbstein

MR CHRISTOPHER Searle, the 27-year-old Stepney teacher sacked for publishing a volume of his pupils' poetry without permission, has now compiled a list of what he claims were attempts by the school's headmaster and governors to intimidate him. The allegations are contained in a letter released to The Sunday Times by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Mr Searle alleges that:

- He was embarrassed by the chairman of the governors in front of a classroom of children.
- That his personal telephone calls at the school were interrupted.
- That he was not given a proper chance to defend himself against allegations of a breach of discipline and disloyalty to the school.

Last week the schools committee of the Inner London Education Authority told the governors of the school—the Sir John Cass Foundation and Red Coat Church of England Secondary School—that they must secure the ILEA's agreement for the dismissal of Mr Searle. But the governors refused to give way and immediately appealed to the Secretary of State for Education to arbitrate.

The Department of Education inquiry into the Searle affair is expected to discuss whether the ILEA staff code applied to probationary teachers such as Mr Searle. Under the code, a teacher must receive a copy of the charges made against him, advance notification of the disciplinary hearing and he must be given the right to representation by a laymen, union member or friend. Mr Searle says that he received none of these rights.

In a letter to the chairman of the board of governors, the Rev Roderick Gibbs—written after some of the poems had appeared in The Sun newspaper and when publication in book form of the anthology, Stepney Words, was imminent—Mr Searle describes the way in which he was "invited" to attend a school meeting at which the book would be discussed.

He writes: "You (Mr Gibbs) interrupted my class, handed me the headmaster's memorandum (about the book) and proclaimed in the presence of the children that the meeting was to be of a non-disciplinary nature. I was baffled as to why such an announcement should have to be made in the presence of children."

Mr. Gibbs said yesterday: "If you want to see a teacher, the classroom is the only place where you can do it unless you are prepared to wait around. None of the children were aware of what I said to Mr Searle."

Mr Searle says that about 18

people were present at the meeting. He adds: "I have since discovered that one of these persons was the divisional inspector. No gesture was made to introduce him to me; in fact the identities of most of the other eminent ladies and gentlemen present still remain a mystery to me."

It became quite clear that the purpose of this meeting was, in fact, to discipline me. Accusations of disloyalty, breach of discipline, professional irresponsibility were levelled at me. Any reference to the actual writing involved made by myself, was refuted as being unnecessary.

"I was not informed before hand of the charges against me and so did not prepare any defence and did not seek advice from my union, which it is my right to do in such matters."

Mr Gibbs says: "I invited everybody who was at the meeting. It was the customary courtesy. It was not a disciplinary meeting. We wanted to know why the poems had appeared in The Sun without Mr Searle's consulting the board of governors."

Mr Searle says that his feeling of intimidation was heightened by some other actions at the school. "The suppression of a telephone message to me from the Fishbourne Herald is an outrageous invasion of my personal liberty." (Mr Searle is referring to a request by the Australian newspaper for permission to publish some of the poems.)

In his letter, Mr Searle further alleges that he made "approximately a dozen attempts to make an urgent call regarding the ordering of films for the Film Club (at the school) to be told by the (school) secretary each time that the line was engaged." Later he was told that Mr Gibbs had ordered that Mr Searle should neither receive nor make calls at the school.

Mr Gibbs agrees that no telephone calls from newspapers were passed on to Mr Searle. "Calls made during working hours are purely at the discretion of the employer."

The headmaster of the school, Mr Geoffrey Barrell, said yesterday that as the matter was now sub judice, he could not comment on Mr Searle's allegations.

The affair of the pupils' poems is not the first time that Mr Searle has been reprimanded over a question of school discipline. In January this year, Mr Barrell had a half-hour talk with Mr Searle about a reported suggestion he had made that pupils should "one day" come to school without their uniforms. Mr Barrell told the teacher that such a suggestion could lead to a possible total breakdown of good order.

• All 2,000 copies of the first edition of Stepney Words have been sold. Another 2,000 will be printed in a few days' time. Mr Searle has a pile of additional verses by his pupils which he says he will use in a second edition of the volume.

## For a long life, be rich

PEOPLE of the lower social classes tend to die younger than the well-off—and the difference has been demonstrated within an environment as compact as Exeter with only 80,000 inhabitants, writes Bryan Silcock.

The odds against poorer people are reported in the journal Urban Studies by Dr Mary Griffiths, a former lecturer in geography at Exeter University. She ranked Exeter's 17 wards according to the proportion of people of the various social classes living in them and compared their mortality patterns.

She found notably high death rates from cardiovascular disease among women, and from pneumonia among men, in the wards where the lower social classes predominated. Wonford ward, which ranked bottom socially, with three times the city's average proportion of labourers and unskilled workers, had a mortality rate 20 per cent above the average.

In this ward nearly everyone lived in council houses, where the provision of household arrangements was excellent, with almost all households having exclusive use of w.c., bath and hot water. There was, however, a lot of overcrowding.

Mortality among men (but not among women) was even higher in St David's ward, which ranked sixth from the bottom. Here old, privately-rented accommodation predominated. The two wards with conspicuously low mortality ranked second and third from the top for social class.

These results show, says Dr Griffiths, "that there is still considerable scope for increasing the longevity of the population."

**Fishbourne guide**  
The Sunday Times guide to the Fishbourne Roman Palace is temporarily out of print. A reprint should be available from July 1. After that date, readers may obtain copies by post by sending a cheque or postal order for 35p (includes 10p for packing and postage) to: Fishbourne Bureaux, The Sunday Times, 12 Coley Street, London WC2S 5TY. After July 1 copies will also be available at the Palace, price 30p.

## Bayer's international competition for the best use of colour in building

### DM 192,000 in prizes for the pioneers of a pleasanter world

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In our matter-of-fact world the varied colours of natural building materials are being replaced increasingly by the bleak greys of building materials based on lime and cement.

Our towns, estates and roads are running the risk of becoming desolate, monotonous and depressing.

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Building materials which are coloured throughout with Bayer inorganic pigments retain their shades and textures—and put grey building materials in their proper place.

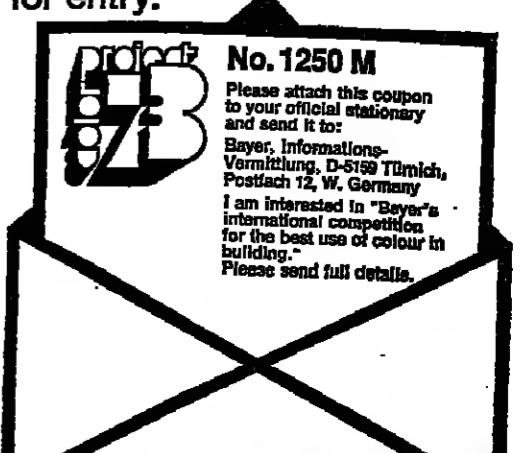
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Bayer is offering prizes of DM 6,000 each in four regions and in three separate categories: residential buildings, other buildings, urban architecture.

Three prizes of DM 40,000 each will be awarded to contestants selected by the jury from the regional prizewinners in the three categories.

All projects completed in the period between January 1, 1967 and June 30, 1973 are eligible for entry.



"A record turnover of £221 million; an increase of 24% in profit before tax achieved by a reduction in operating costs rather than by increased gross profit margin."

JOHN SAINSBURY,  
Chairman, J. Sainsbury Limited, in his Annual Report.

## "SAINSBURY'S 1970, a year of record expansion"



John Sainsbury,  
Chairman J. Sainsbury Limited.

### Extracts from Chairman's Statement

THE YEAR ending March 1971 was very successful for our Company. Turnover increased by a record £33.9 million, to £221 million, up 18% on the previous year. Profit before tax, at £6.3 million, was also a record—being 24% greater than the previous year. As a proportion of turnover, this represents a much needed growth from 2.71% last year to 2.85%.

These results were particularly satisfactory as they were achieved by a reduction in operating costs in relation to turnover, rather than by an increase in gross profit margin, at a time when severe inflation was affecting all operating expenses of the business.

Last year I commented that, taking account of our expansion plans and the cost of raising new capital, our return on investment was not sufficient. In the past year, we have begun to benefit to a greater extent from the massive investment we have made over recent years in new supermarkets and depots. We have invested over £30 million in the last five years and this, together with our current level of investment, means that we must continue to look for a growing return on this considerable capital expenditure.

Inflation, as well as changes in world markets, was responsible for a very steep rise in food prices over the last year. Clearly, a significant proportion of our increase in turnover must be associated with the higher food price level; nevertheless our increase in volume terms during the year was greater than in either of the previous two years and more than anticipated in the present economic climate.

### Changes in composition of trade and own label development

Not only have we experienced a considerable increase in volume in recent years, but also a continual change in the composition of our trade as the nature of our stores changes. Such has been the growth of our grocery and canned goods trade that today we have generally as great a share of the national market in this sector of our business as we have in provisions.

During the course of the last year, we added 50 new own label products, so that by the end of the year the total number of own label lines (that is including different sized packs of the same product) amounted to 1,280. Critics sometimes claim that own labels are neither concerned with innovation of new products, nor with high quality standards. This is clearly not so; a true statement would be that the characteristics of a retailer's own label are a reflection of the trading standards of that retailer and, normally, correspond to the priority that is given to quality, price and innovation.

### The role of the laboratory

The development of our own label trade has only been achieved because the skills of our Buying Departments have been allied to the considerable scientific and technical competence of our Laboratory. Outside the food trade and the world of science, the size and importance of our Laboratory and its contribution to the Company's trading achievements is little known. Our Director of Research, E. F. Williams, OBE, MA, FRIC, FRS, who was recently appointed Special Professor of Food Hygiene in the Department of Applied Biochemistry and Nutrition at Nottingham University, and has also been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, heads a team of a hundred staff, of whom approximately one-third are graduates.

It is because our buyers are backed by such a scientific team that they have been able to organise and maintain a satisfactory quality control of all Sainsbury label products. The Laboratory is concerned, however, with a great deal more than work directly connected with own label products.

In particular our Micro-Biological Section has set up standards and methods which have enabled us to provide safer standards for the consumer and a sound basis when establishing a shelf-life of perishable foodstuffs.

### Increase in sales area: the need for larger supermarkets

Our increased trade during the year came largely from supermarkets opened during the last three years for, generally, it is only in those stores that the intensity of our trade is not such as to inhibit any expansion. Last year, we increased our selling area in supermarkets by approximately 160,000 sq. ft., making a total increase in three years of 460,000 sq. ft.

By the year end, our total supermarket and self-service sales area was just short of 1 million sq. ft. and the average sales area of our supermarkets 8,250 sq. ft. Our turnover per square foot of selling area was probably higher than any other food chain in the world and nearly three times the industry average in this country.

In our older supermarkets this intensity of trading inhibits the expansion of business, the development of new methods of display, the service to customers, as well as limiting the range of goods. It is obvious, therefore, why we are anxious for our new supermarkets to be larger than today's average.

We opened 13 stores during the year, the average size of which was 11,400 sq. ft. We closed 21 of our remaining old counter service shops, so that there were only 66 remaining at the end of the financial year.

### Car parking and the siting of stores

It is regrettable that there is not greater recognition of the need for car parks adjacent to supermarkets. The planning authorities in this country still give insufficient recognition to the needs of shoppers of the future, compared to their opposite numbers on the Continent. Too often this whole issue is clouded by the fear of the possible loss of trade in traditional shopping centres.

New shopping facilities are needed to diminish congestion at traditional centres whilst creating the greatest increased convenience for the consumer.

The reluctance of Local Authorities to agree to the development of large discount stores or hypermarkets is no reason for inhibiting supermarket development, sited for car shoppers' convenience on the edge of towns, providing basically their weekly household needs.

The Government and Local Authorities should take account of the evidence that more supermarkets bring lower prices to more people. More space and lower rents in the suburbs must in the long term lead to relatively lower food prices and greater supermarket efficiency.

### Reduction in S.E.T. passed to the consumer

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement of the reduction of Selective Employment Tax by half from July 5th was very welcome news. We have, since its introduction, been severely critical of S.E.T. and, in last year's statement, I gave my reasons why our experience did not support the conclusions of Professor Reddaway's report on the subject. Last year, the cost of S.E.T. to our Company represented no less than 26% of our net profit before tax. We have always said that S.E.T. put up the cost of food to the consumer. For this reason, we believed it right to pass on to our customers as distinctively as we could the reduction in our operating costs that will come about by the halving of S.E.T.

As has been pointed out, the cost of S.E.T. is small compared to the overall increase in food prices during the last year. In these particular circumstances we believed it right to make a clear distinction between the achievements that I have recorded in this report would have been impossible if it were not for the support we have received from our many suppliers, both in this country and throughout the world, during the course of the last year, and for the efforts and great hard work of our staff throughout the business. I welcome this opportunity to record my sincere appreciation to both our suppliers and our staff and to express the belief that, by continuing to expand the value and service we give our customers, we will develop business that is ever more advantageous to our suppliers and work that has ever more opportunities for our staff.

savings in our costs that come about through S.E.T. reduction, compared with the general movement in retail price level made necessary by market movements, or changes in our suppliers' selling prices. By concentrating the S.E.T. savings on a relatively small number of lines, which will be adjusted seasonally, we are passing on better value in a way that is easier for the consumer to recognise.

### The P.L.B. report on food distribution

The reference of Food Distribution to the Prices and Incomes Board made by the last Government was to be regretted for a number of reasons and the reference was so all embracing as to be impossible to fulfil in the time available. Nevertheless, the food trade as a whole, and multiple traders in particular, can be very satisfied with the conclusions drawn by the P.L.B. There could hardly have been a clearer statement of the contribution that multiple supermarket operators have made to raising the efficiency of retail food distribution. The trade also has Lord Piddie and his colleagues to thank for the collation of some useful statistics and data that will have widespread value.

### Management training and development

One of the most important developments during the year has been the new initiative we have brought to bear on staff training. We aim to achieve an organisation which, despite its growing size, remains as strong as ever in its entrepreneurial qualities, whilst avoiding the twin dangers of becoming either impersonal in its attitude to customers or staff, or bureaucratic in its method of decision-taking.

### Appointment of new Departmental Directors

It was with these objectives in mind that, during the year, we reviewed the organisation of our Board and the allocation of different duties. Our intention is to maintain our past attention to trading detail at a high level in the business, whilst not losing our speed of response to changing consumer needs. It was in order to make this possible in the future that on 1st March we announced the appointment of five new Departmental Directors—Mr. C. W. Burdsey to be Property Director, Mr. R. G. Condick to be Director of the Engineering Division, Mr. M. S. Hughes to take over certain responsibilities in Meat and Poultry Trading, Mr. R. A. Ingham to become responsible in due course for the Dairy, Wines and Spirits and Bakery Departments and Mr. G. A. Nichols for Supply Control and retailed Department.

### Capital reorganisation

During the year, the Preference Shares in both the parent company and J. Sainsbury (Properties) Limited were replaced by Loan Stock—full details of this capital reorganisation being sent to Shareholders at the time. Interest on the Loan Stock is a charge against profit before tax and the cost for the part year has been shown in this way.

### Tribute to suppliers and staff

The achievements that I have recorded in this report would have been impossible if it were not for the support we have received from our many suppliers, both in this country and throughout the world, during the course of the last year, and for the efforts and great hard work of our staff throughout the business. I welcome this opportunity to record my sincere appreciation to both our suppliers and our staff and to express the belief that, by continuing to expand the value and service we give our customers, we will develop business that is ever more advantageous to our suppliers and work that has ever more opportunities for our staff.

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### Summary of The Year's Trading

	1969 £000	1970 £000	1971 £000	Year to March 1971 compared with previous year %
Turnover				
Supermarkets	105,767	135,080	174,999	+29.6
Self Service & Partial Self Service	22,927	22,846	22,058	-3.4
Counter Service	37,009	29,559	24,342	-17.6
	165,703	187,485	221,399	+18.1
Profits				
Profit before Taxation	4,342	5,083	6,317	+24.3
Taxation	1,991	2,407	2,400	
Net Profit	2,351	2,676	3,917	
Cost of Dividends	481	481	356	
Profit retained	1,870	2,195	3,561	
Supermarkets: figures relate to year end				
Average weekly turnover	£27,600	£30,600	£33,000	
Total sales area—square feet	570,000	763,000	924,000	+21.1

It's been a great year at  
**SAINSBURY'S**

## The profit in safer abortion



Charles Price, abortion clinic director

ONE RESULT of the 1967 Abortion Act which few would dispute is that it is now medically safer for a woman to have an abortion than ever before. Strict control of the 54 private clinics approved by the Department of Health has, despite the occasional well-publicised case, kept their death rate remarkably low. (Although many factors make direct comparison misleading, 14 women died during National Health Service abortions in 1969 and only three in approved private clinics.)

But because of the patchiness

in the financial success of Calthorpe and Fairfield, Calthorpe pays its NHS doctors on average £12.50 for a termination; private clinics pay £30 (which means that a busy and efficient doctor can earn as much as £600 a day). The other is that Calthorpe and Fairfield have been able to eliminate the middleman, which in the case of the other clinics is the "bureau".

A bureau is an independent

office which locates women who want abortions and refers them to clinics. They do this by advertising circular letters, contacts with Continental doctors, and by commissions for the taxi-drivers at London Airport and at the West London Air Terminal. Some clinics, such as Langham, make their own arrangements at London Airport.

### The message

For this service the bureau takes a fee from the clinics ranging from £25 to £50, from which it "kicks back" £15 to £30 to the taxi-driver or whoever referred the woman to the bureau. A busy bureau staffed by a multilingual secretary can take £300 to £400 a week, with only small overheads. A taxi-driver finding only one girl a day wanting an abortion can earn £90 to £120 a week.

The bureaux involve themselves in some amazing contortions in order to attract potential clients and yet at the same time avoid trouble with the General Medical Council—which might consider that advertising could be associated with the doctors operating at the clinic concerned—and by the Advertising Standards Authority which decides the ethics of advertising.

Thus this advertisement in a national newspaper: "Pregnancy testing 21, nursing facilities" is even more cunning than it appears. Nursing Facilities is a business name registered by the London Nursing Homes Ltd. which runs the New Cross Nursing Home, an approved abortion clinic.

The other main ploy of abortion bureaux is to make their names sound as near as possible to the two charitable groups, the Birmingham Pregnancy Advisory Service and the London Pregnancy Advisory Service, both of which might consider advertising to be a bad idea. The firm's general

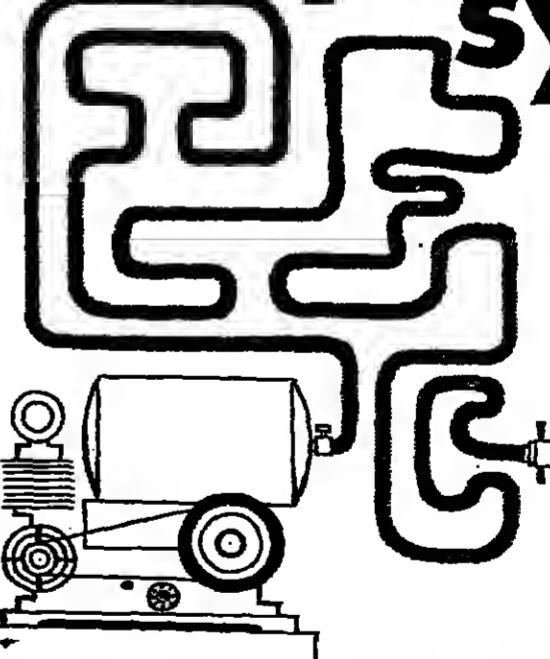
Mr Gordon Onions, don't have many clients in the forging industry, we sometimes get them off in a week if we don't take metal in their eyes doesn't take his stand one week his wife and he will say it is got something in his time he will wear his

If an entire team has an accident-free year, the stamp rating doubled to 320, stamp £1.06 and the firm

works convener says it's a great idea to buy a

blanket or a garden

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simple or sophisticated,  
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Please send me your booklet which shows how my money can safely earn 7.19% over 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

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Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Address \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

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Printed Printed Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Printed Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Printed Printed Address \_\_\_\_\_



# The march of misery



Murray Sayle reports from a small Indian town caught in the path of the great migration

extraordinary human tide overwhelmed Barasat, a Bengali provincial town in Calcutta and the East Pakistan border whose medical services are barely adequate, even by Asian standards. For its normal population of 10,000, in the past week between 150,000 and 200,000 people crowded into Barasat and the nearby crowded farmlands around the town. They are crowded in schools, religious centres and a few one cinema, with catches of swampy waste. Some of them are simply hopelessly by the roadside, others can walk no farther. Those at district hospital stands on the main road between a wider crossing point from East Pakistan at Hasanabad and Barasat. The hospital is a group of single-storey buildings, one having a second storey, but unluckily the work is not advanced to receive a present influx. They are now over a walled enclosure, a ragged lawn, now places after the heavy rain. The road there passes, as a file of ants, a stream of refugees, barefoot, thin, and in minimum clothing—a loincloth wound as a sari. Atmen, with the children, five naked. In the 160 children, not much different from inhabitants and of us, have the slender build, and flashing teeth. But the refugees can distinguish. While people stroll in knots and joke as they walk, takes any notice of these hun-

des, apparently dumped there by Good Samaritans who found these people lying by the roadside on the long walk from East Pakistan. I walk in and find the hospital jammed with patients lying on both sides of the corridors. A rusty sign says: "Give Young Blood—It MAY SAVE A PERSON'S LIFE." The doctor in charge, Dr A. K. Ghose, tells me that the hospital was intended for about 300 patients. He has in fact more than 2,000. "We are behind with the count today." He says 757 people have been admitted with the symptoms of cholera since May 22 of whom 103 have so far died. Would I like to see the cholera wards? He warns that they are "a bit grim."

They whip a corner of their single garments over their mouths, turn their head away, grasp the hand of the nearest brother, trottling at their heels and burry on. People who go into such places, they know, often do not come out.

Some of them have business in the hospital. Every few minutes a sick person is carried in on a crude stretcher made out of bits of wood tied together, or a woman carries in a child. Occasionally a patient arrives in style in a pedal rickshaw, and a battered ambulance shuffles in and out. I follow along the squeaky path to the main entrance of the hospital. Outside the entrance on the ground are two bundles of cloth. As I step over one of them, I see it is trembling violently and has the outline of a human being. There is a crush of people going in and out—patients, nurses, relatives and friends—but no one takes any notice of these hun-

des, apparently dumped there by Good Samaritans who found these people lying by the roadside on the long walk from East Pakistan. I walk in and find the hospital jammed with patients lying on both sides of the corridors. A rusty sign says: "Give Young Blood—It MAY SAVE A PERSON'S LIFE." The doctor in charge, Dr A. K. Ghose, tells me that the hospital was intended for about 300 patients. He has in fact more than 2,000. "We are behind with the count today." He says 757 people have been admitted with the symptoms of cholera since May 22 of whom 103 have so far died. Would I like to see the cholera wards? He warns that they are "a bit grim."

CHOLERA is a horrible and humiliating way to die. The only mercy is that it is comparatively quick. The cholera wards are two buildings behind the main hospital block. There are no beds. The patients lie on metal sheets covering a concrete floor. The disease produces uncontrollable, continuous diarrhoea and vomiting, the results of which are everywhere. One victim strains at a bedpan—there appears to be only one available—while the rest do without. Those who still can, fan themselves weakly; those who are too far gone to do so are black with flies.

There are men, women and children of all ages. All are getting the same treatment—a bottle of saline solution, dripped through a tube and needle into a forearm, a foot or a thigh. Some small babies have their mothers, also afflicted with the disease, lying beside them. One woman has two small babies beside her, all three connected by thin plastic tubes to the saline bottles along from a rope overhead. One child, a girl about 10, is dead. Two women wall loudly over her body as it is wrapped in a cotton cloth for burial.

Four men are busy carrying the bodies of the dead away. One has a handkerchief tied over his mouth. They carry the body of a dead man wrapped in cloth away from the isolation ward on a crude stretcher, like a home-made ladder, to the hospital's emergency cemetery. This is a walled garden, 100 yards down the main road, where they leave their grim bundle over the wall. Then they go back for another. The stench from this makeshift mortuary is overpowering.

Back at the isolation ward, another body has been prepared. It is wrapped in cotton with a slip of paper pinned over the chest. This turns out to be a death certificate, done with a rubber stamp and the briefest conceivable postscript: "name—age—Hindu/Muslim—male/female." There is a pile of these slips ready stamped and fastened with a paperclip on a table. The Bengali

nurses in white saris seem to take the whole thing stoically.

One nurse I did indeed see in tears, trying to comfort a woman weeping over a dead baby. But a moment later she was laughing with another nurse at some, I suppose grim, joke.

I was appalled that these nurses, members of the West Bengal Nursing Service, were so indifferent to the flies and the filth of their wards. But then it must be said that the patients already had cholera and could not be further infected. I was full of unqualified admiration for their courage in working in such a charnel-house.

I returned to the main hospital, past a mound of coconut shells, Relatives had brought coconuts to the cholera wards, hoping that the milk would ease the raging thirst which the disease produces. I found Dr Ghose had some encouraging figures.

Admissions for cholera and gastroenteritis, which has exactly the same symptoms, are falling from 150 a day earlier this week to 73 yesterday. They suggest that, in Barasat at least, the

epidemic has passed its maximum virulence.

Two reasons were given by Dr Ghose and other experts I spoke to. The vaccination campaign, while far from complete, slows the spread of the disease, as clearings slow a forest fire.

Secondly the sinking of new wells by the West Bengal authorities is giving more people access to uncontaminated water, though these are still a fortunate minority.

I got few clues at the hospital about what had caused this infestation. Barasat was considered too crowded already to take a refugee camp. It seems that the main reason for the influx is that Barasat lies at the junction of a number of roads leading from the East Pakistan border to Calcutta. The West Bengal authorities have begun issuing ration cards to refugees from a temporary post in the local secondary school and handing out rations

—400 grammes of dried peas, and cooking oil, enough to keep people alive for the time being—and roadside stalls have sprung up selling chilli, curry powder and

Drawn on the spot by Gerald Scarfe

As I left the Barasat hospital I saw that one of the bundles at the gate had gone and that the other had stopped trembling. I lifted a corner of the cloth. It was an old man, in the last stages of emaciation. I think he was dead. He wore, I noticed, the sacred thread, which showed he was a Brahmin who had met his

supremely unprivileged end.

The massive influx into Barasat took the civil servants of the West Bengal local government administration completely by surprise. Barasat was considered too crowded already to take a refugee camp. It seems that the main reason for the influx is that Barasat lies at the junction of a number of roads leading from the East Pakistan border to Calcutta. The West Bengal authorities have begun issuing ration cards to refugees from a temporary post in the local secondary school and handing out rations

—400 grammes of dried peas, and cooking oil, enough to keep people alive for the time being—and roadside stalls have sprung up selling chilli, curry powder and

Bengali cigarettes made out of uncured tobacco leaves.

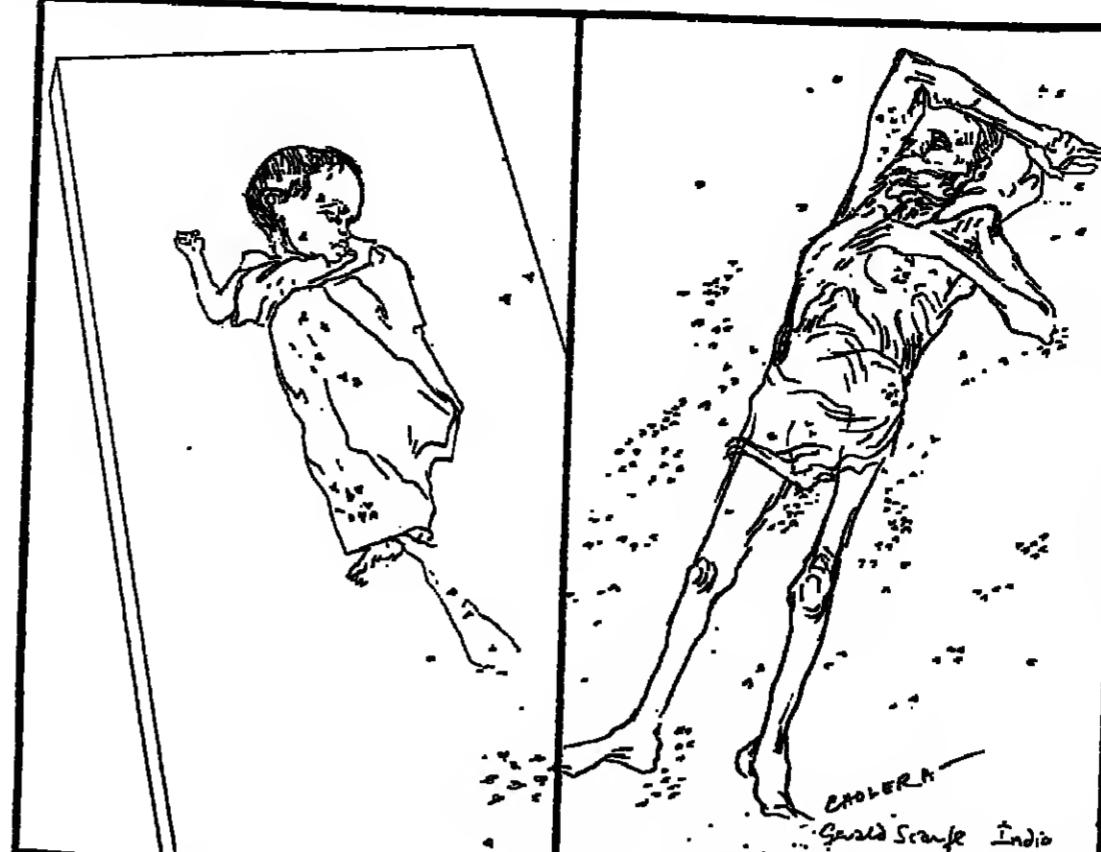
The refugees are paying for these necessities for an Indian diet either with Pakistan money brought with them and changed at the Indian banks or by selling the women's bangles and trinkets.

The tidal wave is moving steadily on from Barasat, which seems to be only a temporary and accidental resting place. The road seems to lead west, farther and farther away from East Pakistan—and towards Calcutta.

ONE of the biggest camps occupies the swampy ground at the end of the Calcutta Airport, Dum Dum. The refugees seem to have stopped here because they believed that relief supplies from abroad would be handed out directly at the airport. This has certainly not happened. So far no supplies from abroad have been distributed at the Dum Dum camp, although they are held in the customs warehouse about a mile away. There are various reasons—a Norwegian gift of nine tons of dried fish is rotting because the West Bengal authorities wisely do not want people soaking the fish in contaminated water. Baby food in powder form is similarly being held while a system is worked out for mixing it with clean water. And the Calcutta customs are holding vast quantities of supplies which have been consigned "to the refugees" or "to the Government of India" on the bureaucratic quibble that some identifiable person of substance must step forward and sign for these supplies—tents, plastic sheeting and food—in case it is decided that there is duty to pay.

There is still an optimistic feeling among many non-refugee Bengalis I spoke to, from villagers to officials, that this is a temporary thing, and that the refugees will go home soon, or at least go away somewhere else. The civil aviation authorities are pressing hard to have the Dum Dum camp shifted immediately; they point out that the habitations there, grass huts though most of them are, will attract mafias, which will be right in the final approach path of aircraft landing at Dum Dum.

But none of the refugees I spoke to—all of them Hindus, I thought there was any chance that they would ever go back to a now almost wholly Muslim East Pakistan. I noticed today that roadside signs have appeared outside the Dum Dum camp: "Refugee Camp—Go Slow." They looked very permanent to me.



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## Helen Joseph's 'freedom' is a warning

By Benjamin Pogrund, Johannesburg

AN OMINOUS significance underlines the way Mrs Helen Joseph was freed this week from her eight years of house arrest. When she left hospital on Friday the restrictions on her were not lifted but only "temporarily" and "until further notice." It is a clear warning to her to behave herself.

For the South African Government clearly regard Mrs Joseph as an exception. It took hospitalisation for a cancer operation and a surge of public protest to persuade the Minister of Justice to free her; another 42 people remain under house arrest and there is no chance of a general relaxation despite protests from the outside world.

The 42 include Robert Sobukwe, the former Pan-African Congress leader; and Harold Strachan, who is now doing a second stretch of five years' house arrest after describing his earlier experiences to the Press. But neither Mr Sobukwe nor Mr Strachan stand

much chance of provoking a reaction of the public outcry which Mrs Joseph's case caused.

Mrs Joseph, a woman of 66 who lives on her own with a cat and dog for company, was harried and beaten by visitors except the police and a doctor; bad to report to the police daily between noon and 2 p.m.; was confined to her home between 6.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. and at weekends and public holidays; and barred from all social gatherings and meetings.

Added to all this was harassment from sudden security police visits and incidents such as an anonymous telephoned death threat and the planting of an explosive device on her front gate.

Mrs Joseph was a leading figure in the now banned Commune Congress of Democrats when, in October, 1962, she became the first South African to be house arrested. But what probably made her a particular target of Government attack was

her untiring work for the Africans who had been banished to remote areas of the country for opposing apartheid.

The reimposition of house arrest in 1967 was seen by many as an attempt to force Mrs Joseph to return to England, where she was born. After her acquittal on treason charges in 1961 she was brought to trial only for breaking her banning order one day in reporting late to the police and for allegedly having unlawful papers.

Yet Mrs Joseph refused to leave and her stubborn resistance brought her wide admiration and respect.

When she went to hospital last month a friend said: "Having cancer is almost a rest for her in comparison with the life she has been forced to lead. This is the first respite she has had from reporting to the police. The first time she has slept under a roof with other people. The first time she is able to lie back and listen to chatter."

Now the great loneliness has ended. Her hospital ward was crowded with well-wishers and when she went home last week to her Johannesburg suburb scores of friends turned out to welcome her. But Mrs Joseph remains silent, for nothing she says or writes can be quoted. No interview with her can be published in South Africa or may it be

doubt, although some deductions can be drawn after eight months. Professor Hugh Thomas, author of *The Spanish Civil War and a History of Cuba*, has recently returned from a visit to Chile and his analysis of the situation appears in *The Times* tomorrow. The issue is still in

## Can New York's Lindsay get a divorce from Rockefeller?

By Stephen Fay, New York

IF THE LEADER of the Greater London Council had to ask the London Council to increase its regional government in Hayswards Heath for permission to increase Heath for permission to increase

taxes, so that the GLC could pay for its unemployment, sickness and supplementary benefits for Londoners, he would understand how the Mayor of New York feels.

In the politics of the Greater London Council, the centre is almost a rest for her in comparison with the life she has been forced to lead. This is the first respite she has had from reporting to the police. The first time she has slept under a roof with other people. The first time she is able to lie back and listen to chatter."

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September 3 to get the referendum on the ballot papers in November's elections, and they could well get them.

But Mayor Lindsay is making more modest proposals, despite Nelson Rockefeller, the State Governor, describing him last week as "emotionally upset." The Mayor also wants a divorce from Albany, the upstate capital, but instead of constitutional separation he is asking for the creation of institutions known as "national cities" which will deal directly with Federal Government.

With this idea in mind, New York City is setting up a commission to investigate the benefits of statehood, a direct counter to New York State's commission which is now investigating the administration of the city.

Meanwhile the thorough president of Brooklyn has announced that Brooklyn would want independence from the city if the city became a state, and a union leader has described a strike which caused the worst traffic

in Brooklyn recently when a Southern Congressman to support requested more Federal aid.

His plea was heard with such courtesy that his natural pessimism was temporarily confounded. He finished and waited for some indication of support.

Finally the Southern politician

claimed that it needed another \$116 million to balance its budget. But the anger of the city is not all the city's problems are that simple, nor can they all be solved by money, but enough of them can be made to make the city budget a thing of real significance. Last week the State Legislature finally agreed to allow the city to raise an extra \$218 million in new taxation. The city

claimed that it needed another \$116 million to balance its budget.

But the anger of the city is genuine and it arises from a feeling of impotence. The Mayor and State legislators in Albany deliberately excluded him from

their negotiations about the size of the city budget and then snared at him. The unions were angry because Albany would not sanction a pension plan which gives municipal workers retirement on half pay after 20 years and full pay after 40 years. The State legislators ignored it because they shrank from so generous a precedent; so the keepers of mobile bridges raised them or swung them and drove home with the keys.

One reason for the increases is that local taxes pay for welfare

because the cost of social services is not absorbed into the national budget as it is in Britain. A combination of economic recession and ghettos means that one in seven New Yorkers are on welfare, and although the Federal Government does pay a substantial slice of that, the city and state have to find 56 per cent of New York's nearly \$1,000 million welfare budget.

The State Legislature has cut spending and made welfare slightly more difficult to get, but it is New York that has to live with the effects of that decision.

Already riots in Brownsville, the most depressed section of the city, have been attributed to the welfare cuts. And the proximity of poverty, filth and violence seems to make New Yorkers more complacent in the face of higher taxes than the people who look on horrified from outside the city.

But the anger of New Yorkers is not just about money. In this city roughly 40 per cent of the population lives in rented flats, and the rents of 80 per cent of those have hitherto been controlled to the advantage of the tenant. Now the state legislators have ruled that after July 1, a flat once vacated is no longer rent controlled.

The implications of rent control have been outlined by the most ardent of New York's columnists, Pete Hamill, who writes: "Young people will soon find it is cheaper to leave New York than to stay, that the city will have become a luxury that can be afforded only by welfare clients (whose rent will be picked up by the state) and the upper middle class." It amounts to this: the city is in danger of being denuded of all its middle-class families.

Yeats also wrote in the Second Coming:

"The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity."

There is much squalor and much passionate intensity in New York now, but there are still people with conviction that the city can be made to work, and remain a place worth living in. But the number of people with conviction has undoubtedly diminished in the past three months during the wrangle between the city and Albany. The solutions that are considered become increasingly desperate, and the secessionist cause is one of these.

America has treated secessionist movements with little sympathy in the past and there is no reason to suppose that New York will be any more successful than the slave states were in 1861.

But the desire for independence is significant in itself because what happens in New York happens later to some degree in all large cities in America. This may be one reason why New York is so disliked by the rest of the nation. For, as an augury of other people's futures, it is a disaster.

Washington blames for its obstinacy in making a deep cut in the Sinai or to let Egypt cross the Canal. It argues that if this is the Russians' excuse, their involvement would removed.

The Israelis reply for its obstinacy in making a deep cut in the Sinai or to let Egypt cross the Canal. They will move to the Golan Heights or the Golan Heights.

Left Bank 'army' re

SHOPKEEPERS and cafe owners

from the suburbs are

shopkeepers are

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Right-wing and

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Israel vies  
guns we  
win,  
words we  
may lose

By Eric Marsden

Jerusalem

GENERAL Haim Bar-Lev, Chief of Staff, looks like he'll be smiling a broad, black, real smile of the new, dazzling, spectacular with Egypt — as General told a foreign Association luncheon.

Richard Yeend

fighting re-started, the Army would hold all its lines and put enough pressure on the Arab countries to make them they could not find

on the battlefield.

He was being modest, to confide their certainty that the first fierce hours in Israel would have to do with the Soviet missile defense along the Suez Canal, it could penetrate deep into if their orders permit.

Russians and the Egyptians know it, too, and eager for an early battle. Israelis are ready in happened with Nasser.

President Sadat is eager

other Arab freebooters

Ghaddafi of Libya and

of the Sudan.

Israel's confidence is only on their victory if Day War. They point out stand on less vulnerable

and better armed, the

are coy about the

details. Egypt has rec

despite 20,000 Russian

and experts, the Israel

unimpressed by their

ability to use them.

They do not bel

Egyptian soldier but

troops still suffer from

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The Israelis are press

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15-year treaty signed

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Israelis think he is try

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Russians would let hi

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AS seen from Jeru

Arab world is being sp

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Yemen and Algeria.

Americans are left in

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## Atticus

## The Anguilla Story

a word about the show: *The Anguilla Story*, now in its third great it the Empire, was first conceived by impresario H. Wilson (seeking to losses on *Tiger Talk*, an everyday tale of Rhodesian folk). It based on an original idea by William Whitlock, but it was Wilson's touch, sending in gunboats and bobbies to invade a tiny Caribbean that turned it into a masterpiece. This anatomy of a Whitehall farce is prepared by DAVID BLUNDY.

Winning  
ump-ups

ONE can bring the curtain down on this long-running comedy show (maintaining a hold on sunny location in the UK over a year) it must be Godber, Heath's Minister for the Colonies, who is in Anguilla this morning. Caribbean politics is Godber apparently has it often, a fellow Tory MP, a regular visitor to the Leeward Islands, says that in the you don't launch into politics when you go for a swim with the leader. You have some bloody good lunch, have a jump-up, and a shindig. It makes them some. If Whitlock had stuck to their hospitality, he wouldn't have bundled off the island two hours, the incident evoked the invasion two

Whitlock: "Not fair: in jump-ups."

knows. A year ago he had held a shindig with Ronald the Anguillan leader, along with Robert Bradshaw, St. Kitts PM, who's a hostle and prickly Bradshaw had such a bill to pay that he is offered to pay hotel bill.

Anguilla's problem goes Whitehall decision to

re-allocate administrative units, and Nevis, two neighbouring islands, and Anguilla, to the north with a population of 6,000.

about as pleased as punchers might be if to get news they'd been

it didn't want independence terms. They want a colony, hence their withdrawal from

on, which prompted

has little to show for glorious British rule;

means electricity, no

no telephones, few

though it does have 27

a Barclays Bank and

Scout movement.

happened now! We're

resigned to having

as long as it can

St. Kitts' acquisition

far Bradshaw has said

symbolically. If Godber

get round him, there

one monumental shindig down St. Kitts

ump-ups down St. Kitts

for internal security."



## Kitted up

IF YOU CAN imagine Cassius Clay as chairman of your local council, you may begin to get local Caribbean politics in perspective. Robert Bradshaw, the St. Kitts PM, is very much larger than life. He models himself on an English country gentleman, a sort of Caribbean Gerald Nabarro, with a moustache to match (he brushes it daily with a gold toothbrush). He drives a yellow, vintage Rolls-Royce, and his hobby in the Caribbean Who's Who is seen as sartorial elegance.

He has a love/hate relationship with Britain. Loves our traditions, hates us interfering with his island. He's a former factory sugar worker, who became a union chief. He's been in power fifteen years and was recently swept back into office with a huge majority, though some critics wondered why Bradshaw found it necessary to have the ballot boxes taken away in an armoured car under military escort.

The Tory MP, Anthony Lampton (formerly Viscount) recalls a disquieting interview with Bradshaw in St. Kitts' government offices. "Bradshaw was wearing First World War breeches and boots, a bandolier across his chest, a pair of binoculars round his neck, and there was a rifle on

his desk." (His latest fad is wearing American army fatigues.)

Bluff not to say intimidation, is a valid weapon in any Caribbean leader's armoury, and Bradshaw is famous for his threats to Anguilla. He'd invade them. He'd let them starve. They could suck each other's bones. The Anguillan leader, Ronald Webster, was then their "defence minister," and not above a little bluff either. He put the word around they had an American PT boat, an AA gun plus an arrangement with 6,000 American workers on a neighbouring island who'd come to Anguilla's defence. None of it is true. What he did do, though, to deter Bradshaw from an airborne landing, was to put the island's goats out to grass on Anguilla's tiny airstrip.

If Bradshaw is a Cavalier, Webster is more like a Roundhead. There's something of Cromwellian England about his political meetings which begin and end with prayers and a rousing hymn. He's an ex-Seventh Day Adventist preacher, and he often says that Anguilla's future is in God's hands.

God obviously has big plans for Anguilla, because Webster is always involved in one or another ambitious scheme for the island, whether it's turning the island into a "flag of convenience" base for Greek oil millionaires, or his latest, turning the little runway into a Jumbo-jet airport.

He's the sartorial opposite of Bradshaw, and usually wears an open-necked shirt and baggy trousers. That's not to say he's wholly informal. He asked the British police not to go round the island with their shirts off.

THE LOCAL RUM they brew in the Caribbean islands packs such a punch they call it Jack Iron. A couple of years ago some islanders on St. Vincent found a 45 gallon drum of thick, evil smelling liquid washed up on a beach. It looked smell and tasted just like Jack Iron so they drunk the lot. Five of them died, and thirty-six were taken to hospital. The drum contained a mixture of aviation fuel and diesel oil.

## Whitwash

ALTHOUGH NO Labour ministers came out of the Anguillan affair with credit, William Whitlock must be the worst political casualty, attacked by the Press, lampooned by cartoonists, and in the Commons still nick-named Old Flinlock. He's justifiably upset by the affair, and says it was the unhappiest day of his life. "It's such a piddling little place, with a piddling little problem."

Now he's being blamed all over again by the Americans: a novelist called Donald E. Westlake is writing the first book about Anguilla (*I Fear the Worst*) and in an excerpt from it in the New York Times Whitlock's clearly the scapegoat. "He hasn't even been in touch with me," says Whitlock angrily. "It's all completely untrue. It reads like fiction."

Whitlock is fifty-three, a former Labour whip, a quiet man who lives with his wife, five sons, and two adopted daughters, in Leicester. He looks distinguished with a formal manner, and fine hair the colour of beaten egg white. He has paid the price for being correct. The Government asked him to keep quiet about the affair, but his fellow politicians did not, and when the Anguillan leaders went to the UN and threw mud a lot of it stuck. "They made up the most incredible stories," says Whitlock. "They said I was head of the Mafia. That I was drunk on the island. They said I was rude and discourteous. These stories were beamed round the world on Telstar, and I was mute."

Basically he finds Webster erratic, cagey, inconsistent, and he feels it is Bradshaw who is misunderstood in Britain. "Bradshaw says some pretty hellicous things, and threatens to invade Anguilla and so on, but I imagine Mr Heath would have some strong words to say if the Isle of Wight suddenly declared itself independent."

William Whitlock: a piddling place, and a piddling problem

## Acid trip

WHEN THE FIRST wave of Metropolitan policemen landed in Anguilla they got to work rooting out the arsonists and murderers Michael Stewart had warned them about. They needn't have bothered. The island's only suspected murderer dropped into police HQ on the first day. "I've killed my girl friend," he said, and went off home to bed. So be had. But his charge was reduced to manslaughter and they sent him home for good with a conditional discharge.

Anguilla must have the lowest crime rate in the Metropolitan area and it's hard to see why thirty British policemen are still pounding round their bat and dusty beats. David Helm, our jovial police chief here, boasts that their crime detection rate is a world record, 99 per cent. But he admits there isn't much crime to detect. "The Anguillans are basically honest, law-abiding, God-fearing people," he says.

Their only persistent vice is letting their shoots (a cross between a sheep and a goat) wander over their neighbours' land. Sometimes neighbours retaliate and cut down their paw-paw trees.

Helm is a large, pink man and sometimes breaks into patriotic



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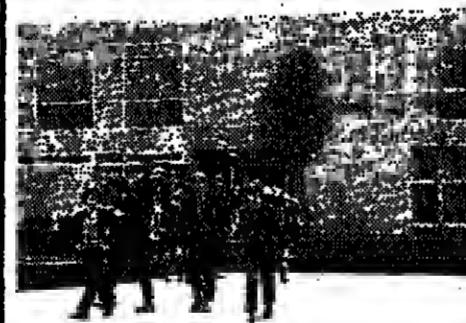
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Clever stuff. But no more than you'd expect from a product related to Expanded Metal. Which, itself, is a pretty clever material.

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programme is now solving it, and often doing so faster

with help from Expanded Metal's ingenious prefabricated

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Quite a problem.

# SPECTRUM

## MATHEMATICS

# The Game of Life: is it just a game?

IN A CORNER of the computer room at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, dwarfed by the keyboards, display screens and circuit cabinets of the PDP 7 computer, stands a small filing cabinet. Its shallow drawers are cluttered with what look like bus conductors' ticket rolls—except that these, being coded instructions to the computer, are punched with intricate designs. Most, on inspection, are jumbled remnants of attempts to teach the machine novelties and crosses, or chess. One tape, however, is different: its title, simply and devastatingly, is LIFE.

The game called "Life" is the brainchild of John Horton Conway, a 33-year-old Cambridge mathematician. The simplest description of "Life" is to say that it's the most ingenious way of using tiddlywinks that has been found in years. And for anyone with a religious mania, it would seem ideal therapy, since it's a game which requires you to play God.

In the year or so since Conway invented it, "Life" has become a cult in the computer world—computers have taken over from Conway's original tiddlywinks. A newsletter is now devoted to the game in America. And it's a fair guess that "Life" has been responsible for more wasted computer time in the big businesses of Europe and America in the past year than any other single program (Conway has heard it estimated that a million dollars worth of more or less illicit computer time must have gone into the game).

But "Life," though it begins with tiddlywinks, ends in fact a very frightening game. For it

opens the door into an eerie world in which abstract mathematical concepts take tangible "living" shape. The secret of "Life" is that, if the computer playing the game were big enough, it would in the end turn up on the display screen an object possessing the characteristic property of life itself: the ability to reproduce. And these multiplying objects would survive as long as the computer continued to play—as long, in other words, as "their" universe existed. Moreover, these creations could in turn transform themselves on pure random impulse—into the ultimate computer, the "universal calculator," the brain that could perform any desired calculation.

It remains, however, a game, safely locked into a computer or spread out on a chequered board covered in tiddlywinks. "The point," Conway says, "is that life is much simpler to create than we imagine."

To play the game of "Life," take as big a sheet of graph paper as you can (each square should be large enough to take one counter). Scatter tiddlywinks on it. Now suppose that the paper is the "soup" in which, as we think, life originated on Earth. Suppose the tiddlywinks are the building-blocks of life—say, the amino-acids. Some of these blocks or "cells" will combine or "die." Some will disintegrate or "live." Some will govern their fates? Play God: invent Conway's genetic rules are remarkably simple, based on nothing more mystical than where the counters happen to lie in relation to one another. (You could work out your own rules,



Kevin Brodie

The rules say that if four counters fall together like this...

1. two die because they adjoin only one  
2. two new ones are born...

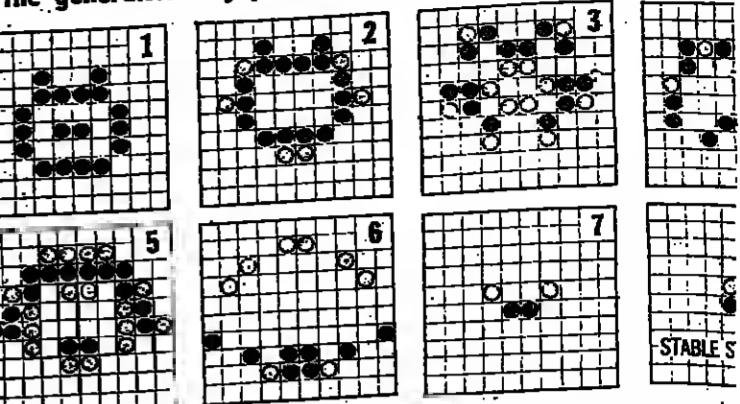
3. Births occur when a space adjoins three counters

1. SURVIVORS  
2. DEATHS  
3. BIRTHS

"Life" is a game which anyone can play. Cells, represented by counters, are born and die in isolation or overcrowding. But as the generations fly past, they seem to take on a life of their own.

One of the shapes that may appear as the game goes on is the "Cheshire Cat" (right). Cell formations suggest a cat's face which shrinks as the cells die off, until only a smile is left (fig. 8). Others might be like a rocket blasting away, leaving clusters of cells like clouds of trailing smoke.

The game's inventor, Cambridge Mathematician John Horton Conway (left): It is a game which requires you to play God.



3. STABLES

The game grew out only mathematicians how. But the search and better tiddlywink which would finally momentous step of themselves have been, for 20 years, even mathematician called John Mann worked out the scale and structure "self-replicating cells" way.

Indeed, exploring the 2000th generation of a population with tiddlywinks really would need the patience of God.

When news of "Life" was first published in the Scientific American of October, 1970, and February and April this year, from which the patterns above are taken, Conway knew of what he called "gliders" and "space ships." These are clusters of cells which actually move across the board, travel out into space, as it were, from one world to collide with another. If the clusters of world they hit is stable, the spaceships may inject life—or kill it.

But Conway thought it possible that no population could grow without limit; he offered a wager on the point. A group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the bet. They found a cluster of cells that rhythmically produces and fires off spaceships, thus continually adding to the population.

At this point the game takes off into higher mathematics. And there is no point in pretending that the writer understands half of it. Talking to Conway is like listening to Danny Kaye's French: it sounds fine; you just can't grasp a word.

Apart from the 500 or so games he has invented, Conway is famous mainly for his work in the mathematics known as "group theory." (His most famous paper begins: "The group of the title is the group (called 0) consisting of those operations of the orthogonal group O(Q) which preserve the remarkable lattice ..."). But his main interest lies in a proposition put forward 40 years ago by a great Austrian mathematician called Gödel, which set out the possible limits of any system of mathematical logic. "It is," says Conway, "the most impressive single statement I know."

## DRUGS

### Pot fears queried by official report

THE HOME OFFICE has received an official report on drugs which contradicts embarrassingly its own assumptions about this emotion-charged subject. The report, based on an expensive research project carried out by the Government Social Survey, does not support the popular "escalation theory" about the use of narcotics.

Yet it was precisely this theory which underpinned many of the official arguments for the Misuse of Drugs Act. The Act became law last month. The assumption has been that leniency on users of "soft drugs" like cannabis is ill-advised because it increases the risk of more people progressing to "hard" narcotics like heroin and morphine which are unquestionably harmful. The argument was succinctly put by the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, in an interview with The Sunday Times two months ago, when he said that he could not foresee marijuana ever being legalised because "the evidence that soft drugs can lead users on to hard drugs is too compelling to be ignored."

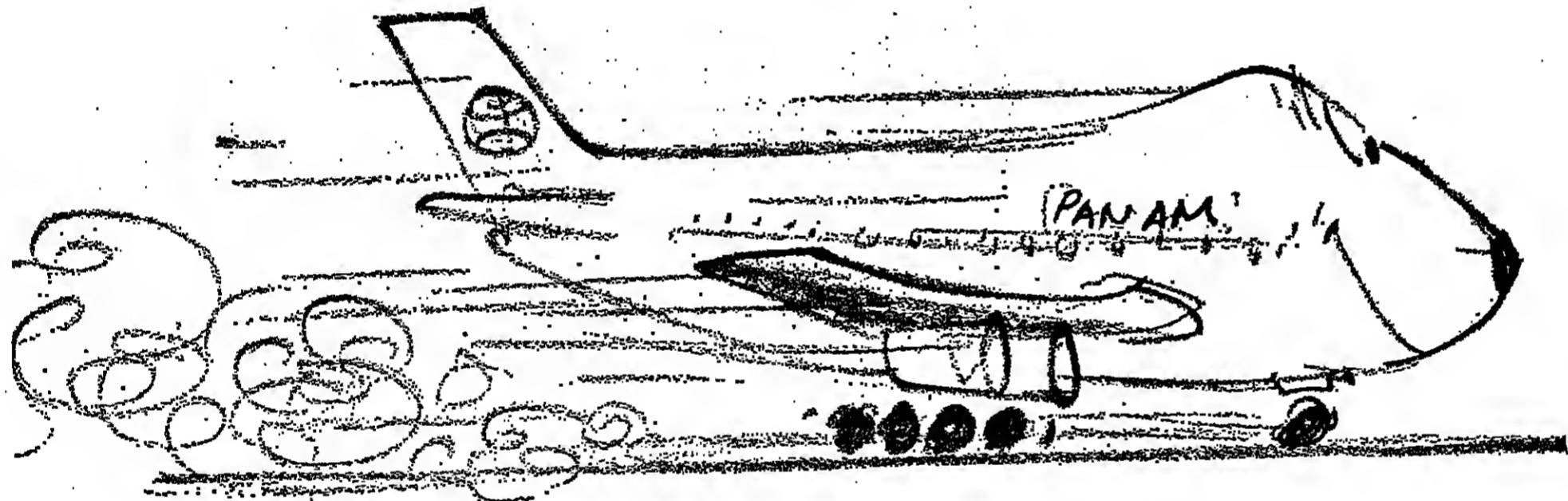
This argument now appears to be out of date. The new survey, I understand, does not find the evidence compelling in relation to cannabis. It does, however, display much concern about soft drugs in the amphetamine or "pep-pill" categories.

One of its more intriguing studies is of the differing attitudes to the main drug categories among the public at large and those in the "drug scene." In the popular mind, narcotic use, in order of ascending danger, starts with "pep-pills" and then graduates on through cannabis to LSD and ultimately heroin. In contrast, those familiar with drug experimentation consider cannabis the mildest substance and believe that it involves much less risk of progression than amphetamines.

The survey detected a marked difference in the personality traits of the regular cannabis user and the pep-pill enthusiast. The cannabis user was inclined to seek intellectual stimulus through the drug (he is usually more highly educated). The pep-pill user, on the other hand, tended to be socially more inert and used drugs to enhance his physical activity, making himself feel stronger or more excited. Pill users, however, invariably found that their "kick" from amphetamines was progressively reduced as they built up tolerance to the drug's effect. It was this tolerance factor that produced a danger of progression to harder drugs. There was, however, little sign of any such danger associated with the use of cannabis.

International evidence also shows that there is no positive correlation between hard drug use and cannabis. In Hong Kong, which has the world's most

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# SPECTRUM

ctors ignore the 'Possum'.

## The waste of miracle aid

OST RESPECTS Barbara Pitchford is an ordinary middle-aged housewife. She has a fine home in the Sussex countryside and a family of four. She is a smart woman in stylish clothes and immaculately groomed. A housekeeper runs the home and she part-time, from her sitting room. Like all busy mothers, she still finds the days tiring but fit in all she would like.

Mrs Pitchford is totally disabled from the waist up and to walk. At night she breathes with the help of a respirator.

more than a year after I met polio, all I could do on a bed and stare at the wall," she says. "My life began when in November, 1966, British Polio Fellowship came to me with a 'Possum'.

the use of the Possum or Patient Operated Seismograph. Mrs Pitchford, though a slight movement of the toes on her right foot, switches which control television, beat, light, telephone calls, switch an blanket on and off, read bed books, and call for the use of a bell.

she has only a slight movement. In seven this movement has been the full and she can now sit up at home as an able person. So many people do that even if you are disabled, you do not want to be seen as a cripple," she says. "It is a feeling of independence of achieving something have a day's work, of feeling frustrated and feel a sense of stammer."

Thousands of patients like

Barbara, the Possum would

be something of the

Yet despite the fact as been available on the Health since 1966, and equipment is issued free

Department of Health, have so far been sup-

plied to GPs appear

disappeared straight into

baskets. A Sunday

survey of doctors finds that less than 5 per

cent had any idea at all

the machine is.

However, a Department of

Health spokesman said last week:

"Information about Possum has been given to all National Health Service doctors and hospital

authorities, whose doctors are

responsible, in collaboration with

general practitioners and local

authorities, for evaluating

its suitability for individual

patients."

Locality appears to be relevant

in the distribution of Possum

equipment. The London South

Metropolitan Regional

Hospital Board has prescribed

### THE DISABLED



Kelvin Brodie

more Possum machines than any other regional hospital board and last month again sent a circular letter to all its doctors describing the purpose of the unit and how it can be obtained. To date they have fitted 26 patients with "PSU 1" equipment—the Possum environmental controller.

But the Northern, North-Eastern and Eastern Boards of Scotland, and the Wessex Board in England, have yet to find one person eligible for a PSU 1.

"It is hard to reconcile the fact that these four Boards, covering a population of over 3 million, have not had one disabled person referred to them who could benefit from this equipment," says Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, Labour MP for Eccles, who has been vigorously campaigning in the House of Commons for the development of technical aids for the disabled. "Although the Possum machine can cost between £300 and £600, the saving to the taxpayer more than compensates for the cost of supplying a machine. It costs well over £100 a week to keep a patient in an intensive care unit of a hospital, but with the aid of Possum equipment, many hospitals are able to discharge patients to their own homes."

A doctor at the spinal injury centre in Cardiff, Rookwood Hospital, has been able to discharge six of the 24 patients in his intensive care unit. It was decided that

the ignorance of doctors about Possum equipment reflects the general lack of information on the numbers of disabled in the

Mrs Pitchford (left) has movement in only seven of her fingers, but this is sufficient to activate the small micro-switches at her finger tips. Her fingers, moving up and down in combination or succession to each other, can produce a total of 64 different input instructions to her electric typewriter. The chart in front of Mrs Pitchford indicates which movements she has to make to produce any symbols on the typewriter, and these input instructions are carried by a small control unit (underneath the typewriter table) which, in turn, operates the standard electric typewriter.

The "environmental controller" (PSU 1), which worked in a similar manner to the typewriter system, is installed in Mrs Pitchford's bedroom.

By means of this unit she can use the radio, television, micro-

filmed book, telephone, bell to summon assistance, and emergency buzzer.

She can also switch on heat, lights and an electric blanket.

This unit she controls from her bed by residual movement in her toes.

all six would benefit from, and be able to operate, a PSU 1. He commented yesterday: "I am at a loss to know why people do not know about it. It has been well publicised by the Department of Health."

Mr Duncan Guthrie, Director of the Central Council for the Disabled commented that grants from the Central Council's sister organisation, the National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases (formerly named the Polio Research Fund) had been made on the understanding that the Ministry of Health would watch the development closely.

He stressed the urgent need

now for inexpensive control

systems which would be invaluable for a very great number of elderly disabled people.

"Relatively simple apparatus would mean that elderly disabled people could stay in their homes instead

of being obliged to enter geriatric hospitals and other institutions which would save the country considerable sums of money."

Mr Reg Maling agrees: "I think that one must give credit to the Department of Health. Obviously they have to feel their way but they are gradually extending the range of aids for the disabled."

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the numbers of disabled in the

country. Until Part I of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970, comes into force later this year, it is not mandatory for local authorities to seek out and register disabled people and many councils have taken no steps yet to complete their registers.

And until it is known how

many people are eligible to benefit under the Act it is impossible

to estimate the cost of implement-

ing the Act in full. Here again

location appears to be an impor-

tant factor. For example, in

1969-70 Oldham County Borough

spent £7,083 on disabled people

in their area whilst the Isle of

Wight, during the same period,

spent £77.

Wendy Hughes

### PSYCHOLOGY

## Is petty theft an office perk?

3. What increase in employee turnover could we expect?

4. What would it cost to build employee motivation up to a desirable level by conventional means of job enrichment or through higher salaries?

"Unethical rubbish!" is the official reaction of most British retailers to this concept. And indeed Zeitlin does admit that "ethically of course it would be more desirable for management to motivate employees by means other than inviting them into lives of petty crime."

John Lodge, director of Lodge Services, a security firm, thinks that the idea should be knocked "smartly on the head," that is to say, "the thin end of the wedge."

But the security firms would not be right out of work, for Zeitlin suggests that the amount of theft is strictly controlled: any employee found to be stealing more than the management reckons to be economic should be given an informal warning signal to slow down.

Cheap and efficient though the idea may be as "motivational tool" (Zeitlin's expression), it does seem a little unfair. Unless all employees are equally dishonest some jobs are going to be enriched much more quickly than others. And what would happen to productivity levels?

William Shawcross

### AVIATION

THE IDEA of vertical take-off airliners flying from city-centre is dead. And the man who has played a large part in killing it off is a quiet-spoken patent agent from Bermondsey. Without any emotional demonstrations, pleads, or demands for thousands of pounds to hock his flight, Mr Nigel Haigh, has forced the aircraft industry into submission. His only allies against the noise and fumes the aircraft would emit were a society he formed himself and a few experts.

Now companies which have promoted the vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) airliners for years are studying other projects. Instead of talking about "technological breakthroughs" they stress quietness. The word even gets into the title of the latest British Aircraft Corporation project, which is known as QSTOL—the quiet short take-off and landing airliner.

Mr Haigh went into action only last year. He lives near Surrey Docks, and was appalled that such a large area, falling vacant only two miles from the City of London and with great potential, was being proposed for Britain's first vertical take-off airport. He formed a local amenity group to

## The man who killed VTOL

give weight to his case, but with a name like the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Society it seemed unlikely to trouble the might of the aircraft industry.

Mr Haigh says: "I felt something had to be done. This is a fairly inarticulate area, and with the GLC and the Port of London interested in VTOL, I thought it would be approved before any local people realised the problems.

It would bring. They wouldn't get many benefits—they don't want to fly as quickly as possible to Paris every week and most of the jobs would be specialised and unsuitable for them."

Hawker Siddeley, the main promoters in Britain of VTOL airliners, went down to Bermondsey in an effort to quell the society's fears. But Mr Haigh also invited television cameras, the Press, and Mr Geoffrey Holmes, chief public health inspector of Windsor and a noise expert, to attend.

With stereo tape recorders, Hawker Siddeley simulated the noise people would suffer from

VTOL airliners. Mr Holmes measured the sound on his noise meter then pointed out that the noise level demonstrated was well below the actual levels which the company's own calculations showed that people would suffer.

So the meeting only increased local people's fears, and by the end of last year, when secret plans for demonstration flights into Surrey Docks leaked out, the local council and MP, Mr Bob Mellish, were eager to lead the outcry. The plans involved only small, propeller-driven aircraft—but the flights never took place.

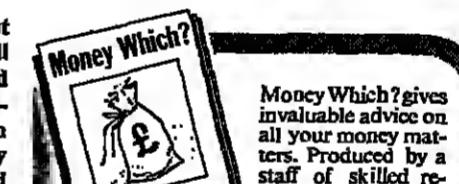
Mr Haigh's activities have found a weak point in the industry, which is perturbed by the rows over the Concorde's noise and the siting of London's third airport.

So, faced with the lack of financial backing from the Government, with the victory of the environmental lobby over the third airport and with a huge row inspired by Mr Haigh wherever they go in London, Hawker Siddeley are backing down and, like their colleagues, talking of quieter engines as the essential ingredient of any future project.

Tony Dawe

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## THE SUNDAY TIMES

## Stop the killing

BY DEVOTING the whole of its centre pages to one article about East Pakistan, The Sunday Times has taken a considered and exceptional step. We have done so first because this is the fullest authoritative, first-hand account so far available of the acts and intentions of the central Pakistan Government in its eastern province. Secondly, because the story itself is so horrifyingly revealing about what the millions of refugees are fleeing from, that it needs to be told at length. The Sunday Times has checked as far as possible the accuracy of this report. But in any event, we have the fullest confidence in the integrity of our reporter, who has himself abandoned home and career in Pakistan to bring the news to the world.

The present crisis would never have arisen had it not been for Yahya Khan's commendable wish to end the military dictatorship in Pakistan by calling, last autumn, for general elections. The outlet for Bengali nationalism which those elections provided later lit the fire which has been so brutally extinguished. But long before that the seeds of disunity and dissension were sown when, in 1947, the State of Pakistan was created in two unequal sections. From that day to this, the Bengali people of East Pakistan have, justifiably, felt themselves to be the unequal partner, the poor relation in a state to whose general economy they in fact contribute a large part. Moreover, in the present welter of blood and persecution, the Bengalis themselves, as our story makes plain, must bear some responsibility for their acts of retributive violence against non-Bengalis.

But when all this has been said, there is no escaping the terrible charge of deliberate, premeditated extermination levelled by the facts against the present Pakistani Government. Yahya Khan may conceivably mean what he says when he speaks of a return to civilian rule and the normality. But how, after what has happened, can the Pakistani Government persuade what is left of the Bengali leadership that they are brothers and equal members of the same nation?

With the Army still operating on a directive to enforce submission to the Central Government, there is the danger that if the Western Powers to whom Pakistan is now appealing for financial aid respond positively, that aid will contribute, directly or indirectly, to the army's gruesome operations. Yet totally to withhold this and other aid would simply condemn Pakistan to economic disintegration with all the extra human suffering involved.

The most hopeful formula is for the Western countries concerned, Britain among them, to make the grant of extra aid dependent upon Yahya Khan's readiness to institute a new deal for East Pakistan and specifically to ensure that his army desists from excesses. While the United Nations and the voluntary relief organisations should stand out for control over relief operations in East Pakistan, nothing can alter the fact that Pakistan is a sovereign country which cannot be forced to do what she does not want to do. The best, indeed the only safeguard, is to direct, wherever and whenever it is possible, the spotlight of publicity upon the words and deeds of the Pakistani Government in the hope that the pressure of world opinion will in the end have some effect.

Exactly what form a new deal for East Pakistan should take is very difficult to say. Whatever it is, it is unlikely that the bulk of the refugees now in India, most of them Hindus, will ever be willing to return to East Pakistan. In the present fog of war and atrocity, one thing stands out all too clearly. It is that Yahya Khan's terrible mistake, and its terrible consequences, have created a new area of instability in Asia and the world; an area comparable, in its racial and territorial elements, with the Middle East, and likely, in the future, to cause just as much misery to its inhabitants and concern to the outside world.

## Happy birthday

FIFTY is an age when even the least introspective of men might be tempted to ask himself what he had so far achieved. The Duke of Edinburgh, bound by the gold chains of a constitutional monarchy, might incline to return a gloomy answer. He ought not. By hard work and hard listening, he has accumulated a remarkably accurate understanding of what life is like for a great many different kinds of people in Britain, and he has become a stimulus and a clearing-house for ideas which might improve its quality. These are undeniably useful functions. We wish the Duke well, and we hope to see him continue in them for many years yet.

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# GENOCIDE

by ANTHONY MASCARENHAS

(the background to the writing and publication  
of this remarkable report is told on Page One)

ABDUL BARI had run out of luck. Like thousands of other people in East Bengal, he had made the fatal mistake—of running within sight of a Pakistani army patrol.

He was 24 years old, a slight man surrounded by soldiers. He was trembling, because he was about to be shot.

"Normally we would have killed him as he ran," I was informed chattily by Major Rathore, the G-2 Ops. of the 9th Division, as we stood on the outskirts of a tiny village near Mudarfarganj, about 20 miles south of Comilla. "But we are checking him out for your sake. You are new here and I see you have a squeamish stomach."

"Why kill him?" I asked with mounting concern.

"Because he might be a Hindu or he might be a rebel, perhaps a student or an Awami Leaguer. They know we are sorting them out and they betray themselves by running."

"But why are you killing them? And why pick on the Hindus?" I persisted.

"Must I remind you," Rathore said severely, "how they have tried to destroy Pakistan? Now under the cover of the fighting we have an excellent opportunity of finishing them off."

"Of course," he added hastily, "we are only killing the Hindu men. We are soldiers, not cowards like the rebels. They kill our women and children."

I WAS GETTING my first glimpse of the atrocity of blood which has spread over the otherwise verdant land of East Bengal. First it was the massacre of the non-Bengalis in a savage outburst of Bengali hatred. Now it was massacre, deliberately carried out by the West Pakistani army.

The pogrom's victims are not only the Hindus of East Bengal—who constitute about 10 per cent of the 75 million population—but also many thousands of Bengal Muslims. These include university and college students, teachers, Awami League and Left-Wing political cadres and every one of the 176,000 Bengali militarymen and police who mutinied on March 26 in a spectacular, though untimely and ill-starred bid to create an independent Republic of Bangla Desh.

What I saw and heard with unbelieving eyes and ears during my 10 days in East Bengal in late April made it terribly clear that the killings are not the isolated acts of military commanders in the field.

The West Pakistani soldiers are not the only ones who have been killing in East Bengal, of course. On the night of March 25—and this I was allowed to report by the Pakistani censor—the Bengali troops and paramilitary units stationed in East Pakistan mutinied and attacked non-Bengalis with atrocious savagery.

Thousands of families of unfortunate Muslims, many of them refugees from Bihar who chose Pakistan at the time of the partition riots in 1947, were mercilessly wiped out. Women were raped, or had their breasts torn out with specially-fashioned knives. Children did not escape the horror: the lucky ones were killed with their parents; but many thousands of others must go through what life remains for them with eyes gouged out and limbs roughly amputated. More than 20,000 bodies of non-Bengalis have been found in the main towns, such as Chittagong, Khulna and Jessor. The real toll, I was told everywhere in East Bengal, may have been as big as 100,000; for thousands of non-Bengalis have vanished without a trace.

The government of Pakistan has let the world know about that first horror. What it has suppressed is the second and worse horror which followed when its own army took over the killing. West Pakistani officials privately calculate that altogether both sides have killed 250,000 people—not counting those who have died of famine and disease.

Reacting to the almost successful breakaway of the province, which has more than half the country's population, General Yahya Khan's military government is pushing through its own "final solution" of the East Bengal problem.

"We are determined to cleanse East Pakistan once and for all of the threat of secession, even if it means killing off two million people and ruling the province as a colony for 30 years," I was repeatedly told by senior military and civil officers in Dacca and Comilla.

The West Pakistan army in East Bengal is doing exactly that with a terrifying thoroughness.

WE HAD BEEN racing against the setting sun after a visit to Chandpur (the West Pakistani army prudently stays indoors at night in East Bengal) when one of the jucans (privates) crouched in the back of the Toyota Land Cruiser called out sharply: "There's a man running, Sahib." Major Rathore brought the vehicle to an abrupt halt, simultaneously reaching for the Chinese-made light machine-gun propped against the door. Less than 200 yards away a man could be seen loping through the knee-high paddy.



"For God's sake don't shoot," I cried. "He's unarmed. He's only a villager."

Rathore gave me a dirty look and fired a warning burst.

As the man sank to a crouch in the lush carpet of green, two jucans were already on their way to drag him in.

The thud of a rifle butt across the shoulders preceded the questioning.

"Who are you?"

"Mercy, Sahib! My name is Abdul Bari. I'm a tailor from the New Market in Dacca."

"Don't lie to me. You're a Hindu. Why were you running?"

"It's almost curfew time, Sahib, and I was going to my village."

"Tell the truth. Why were you running?"

Before the man could answer he was quickly frisked for weapons by a jucan while another quickly snatched away his lungi. The steely body that was hared revealed the distinctive traces of circumcision, which is obligatory for Muslims.

ALL THIS is being done, as any West Pakistani officer will tell you, for the "preservation of the unity, the integrity and the ideology of Pakistan." It is, of course, too late for that. The very military action that is designed to bolt together the two wings of the country, separated by a thousand miles of India, has confirmed the ideological and emotional break. East Bengal can only be kept in Pakistan by the heavy hand of the army. And the army is dominated by the Punjabis, who traditionally despise and dislike the Bengalis.

The break is so complete today that few Bengalis will willingly be seen in the company of a West Pakistani. I had a distressing experience of this kind during my visit to Dacca when I went to visit an old friend. "I'm sorry," he told me as he turned away, "things have changed. The Pakistan that you and I knew has ceased to exist. Let us put it behind us."

Hours later a Punjabi army officer, talking about the massacre of the non-Bengalis before the army moved in, told me: "They

could be," I heard Rathore mutter grimly.

Ahmed Bari was clouted several times with the butt end of a rifle, then ominously pushed against a wall. Mercifully his screams brought a young head peeping from the shadows of a nearby hut. Bari shouted something in Bengali. The head vanished. Moments later a bearded old man came haltingly from the hut. Rathore pounced on him.

"Do you know this man?"

"Yes, Sahib. He is Abdul Bari."

"Is he a jucan?"

"No, Sahib, he is a tailor from Dacca."

"Tell me the truth."

"Khuda Kassam (God's oath), Sahib, he is a tailor."

There was a sudden silence. Rathore looked abashed as I told him "For God's sake let him go. What more proof do you want of his innocence?"

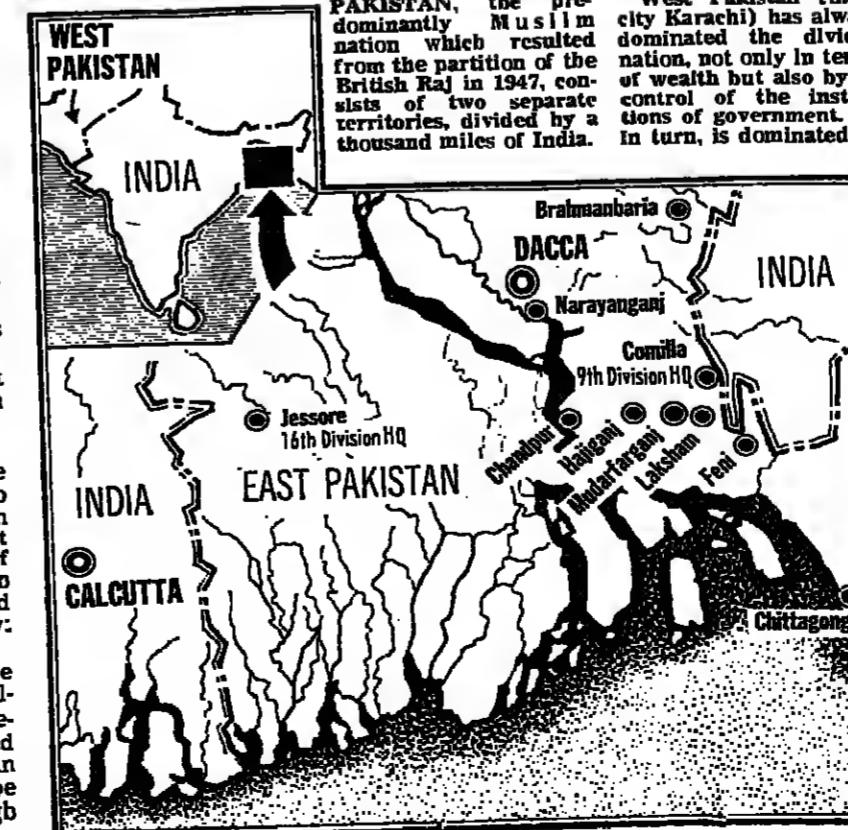
But the jucans were apparently unconvinced and kept milling around Bari. It was only after I had once more interceded on his behalf that Rathore ordered Bari to be released. By that time he was a crumpled, speechless heap of terror. But his life had been spared.

Others have not been as fortunate.

For six days as I travelled with the officers of the 9th Division headquarters at Comilla I witnessed at close quarters the extent of the killing. I saw Hindus, hunted from village to village and door to door, shot off-hand after a cursory "short-arm inspection" showed they were uncircumcised. I have heard the screams of men bludgeoned to

General Tikka Khan, East Bengal's military governor.

THE POLITICS EXPLAINED: WHY YAHYA SENT IN THE TROOPS



events suggest that the [redacted] was not the result of a spontaneous or undisciplined reaction. planned.

It seems clear that "sorting-out" began to be [redacted] about the time that Lt. Tikka Khan took over the governorship of East Bengal. The gentle, self-effacing Ahsan, and the military [redacted] there, from the scholarly [redacted] Sahihzada Khan. That was beginning of March, when Mujibur Rahman's civil obedience movement was [redacted] momentum after the [redacted] of the assembly [redacted] from which the Bengalis [redacted] so much. President Khan, it is said, acquiesced [redacted] tide of resentment caused [redacted] echelons of the military establishment by the increasing [redacted] of the West Pakistan [redacted] stationed in East Bengal. These commonly used expressions and the repeated [redacted] references to "miscreants" and "infiltrators" are part of the [redacted] which is being enacted for the benefit of the world. Strip away the propaganda, and the reality is [redacted] colonization—and killing.

The justification for the annihilation of the Hindus was paraphrased by Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, the military governor of East Pakistan, in a radio broadcast I heard on April 18. He said: "The Muslims of East Pakistan, who had played a leading part in the creation of Pakistan, are determined to keep it alive. However, the voice of the vast majority had been suppressed through coercion, threats to life and property by a vocal, violent and aggressive minority, which forced the Awami League to adopt the [redacted] course."

Others, speaking privately, were more blunt in seeking justification.

"The Hindus had completely undermined the Muslim masses with their money," Col. Naim, of 9th Division headquarters told me in the officers mess at Comilla. They [redacted] the province white. Money, food and produce flowed across the borders to India. In some cases they made up more than half the teaching staff in the colleges and schools, and sent their own children to be educated in Calcutta. It had reached the point where Bengali culture was in fact Hindu culture, and East Pakistan was virtually under the control of the Marwari businessmen in Calcutta. We have to sort them out to restore the land to the people and the people to their [redacted] Faith."

Or take Major Basir. He came up from the ranks. He is SSO of the 9th Division at Comilla and he [redacted] of a personal bodyguard of 28. He had his own reasons for what had happened. "This is a war between the pure and the impure," he informed me over a cup of green tea. "The people here [redacted] may have Muslim names and call themselves Muslims. But they are Hindus at heart. You won't believe that the maulvi (mulla) of the Cantonment mosque [redacted] issued a fatwa (edict) during Friday prayers that the people would attain janat (paradise) if they killed West Pakistanis. We sorted the bastard out and we are now sorting out the others. Those who are left will be real Muslims. We will even teach them Urdu."

Everywhere I found officers and men fashioning imaginative garments of justification from the fabric of their own prejudices. Scapegoats had to be found to legitimise, even for their own consciences, the dreadful "solution" to what in essence was a political problem: the Bengalis won the election and wanted to rule. The Punjabis, whose ambitions and interests have dominated government policies since the founding of Pakistan in 1947, would brook no erosion of their power. The army hacked them up.

Officials privately justify what has been done as a retaliation for the massacre of the non-Bengalis before the army moved in. But

continued on next

Touring Dacca on April 19, I found the beads of four [redacted] rotting on the roof of the Iqbal Hall hostel. They said they had been killed [redacted] night of March 25. I saw heavy traces of blood on the [redacted] staircases and in four of the [redacted] buildings. Behind Iqbal Hall a [redacted] building seemed to be singled out for special attack by the army. The walls [redacted] with bullet holes and a [redacted] still lingered on the [redacted] although it had been powdered with DDT. I [redacted] said the bodies of 23 [redacted] children had been carried [redacted] hours before. They were [redacted] composing on the roof of the [redacted] March 25. It was only [redacted] questioning that I was [redacted] to the [redacted] [redacted] They had sought [redacted] building as the [redacted]

THIS IS GENOCIDE with amazing casualties in the office of Martial Law at Comilla City, on April 19. I saw the office in which sentences were [redacted] A Bihar sub-inspector had walked in with

continued on next

East Bengal heard from Sheikh only for [redacted]

MARCH 7: Yahya s a as a [redacted] course of events: DECEMBER 7, 1970: The Pakistan general elections gave Sheikh Mujib's Awami League 157 out of the 158 East Pakistani seats in the constituent assembly—an absolute majority for the whole of Pakistan. This gave them a [redacted] reach for the Bengalis.

FEBRUARY 13, 1971: President Yahya Khan announced that this is devoted to achieving some degree of independence from West Pakistan. Its leader was Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

With the resignation in March 1970 of Pakistan's military dictator, Ayub Khan, came the Awami League's chance. Ayub Khan's successor, General Yahya Khan, determined to hand over power to a democratically elected civilian government, which would draw up a new constitution. On the principle of "one

man one vote," East Pakistan would gain a dominant [redacted] because of its greater population.

This was the subsequent course of events: DECEMBER 7, 1970: The Pakistan general elections gave Sheikh Mujib's Awami League 157 out of the 158 East Pakistani seats in the constituent assembly—an absolute majority for the whole of Pakistan. This gave them a [redacted] reach for the Bengalis.

MARCH 2: East Bengal's Bengali troops [redacted] elsewhere started non-Bengali [redacted]

MARCH 3: Lt. Gen. A. Bhutto, leader of the [redacted] party in West Pakistan, said he [redacted] boycott the assembly unless there was a prior agreement between East and West on a constitutional formula.

MARCH 1: Yahya postponed the assembly meeting. Increasingly, calls for a fully independent Bengali state

MAY 28: refugee [redacted] refugee [redacted]

# WHY THE REFUGEES FLED: the first full eye-witness report of the horror when the troops went into E. Pakistan

bers being held in the police p. Agha looked it over. He ticked off four names on st.

ring these four to me this ring for disposal, he said. He at the list again. The pencil once more. . . . and bring brief along with them."

death sentence had been uncrossed over a glass of coconut. I was informed that two of prisoners were Hindus, the a "student," and the fourth a "league organiser. The it transpired, was a lad Sebastian who had been moving the household of a Hindu friend to his house.

er that evening I saw these their hands and legs tied with a single rope, being own the road to the Circuit compound. A little after v, which was at 6 o'clock, a of squawking mynah birds disturbed in their play by the king sound of wooden clubs g bone and flesh.

AIN AZMAT of the Baluch ent had two claims to fame to the mess master. One s job as ADC to Major-Gen. at Raza, commanding officer 9th Division. The other was on him by his colleagues' g.

at, it transpired, was the ficer in the group who had made a "kill". Major Bashir d him mercilessly.

me on Azmat," Bashir told e night, "we are going to a man of you. Tomorrow ll see how you can make un. It's so easy."

underscore the point Bashir into one of his long spiels, from his duties as SSO, was also "education officer" dquarters. He was the only officer I found who could Bengali fluently. By general Bashir was also a self-bore who gloried in the of his own voice.

ari walla (bearded man), re told, had come to see that morning to inquire his brother, a prominent League organiser of Comilla d been netted by the army days earlier. Dhor gaya, said he told him: "he has ay." The old man couldn't send how his brother could escaped on a broken leg r could I. So Major Bashir, broad wink, enlightened me. record would show Dhor shot while escaping."

ER DID find out whether Azmat got his kill. The engal forces who bad dug

Lt.-Col. Baig was a popular artillery officer who had done a stint in China after the India-Pakistan war when units of the Pakistan army were converting to Chinese equipment. He was said to be a proud family man. He also loved flowers. He told me with unconcealed pride that during a previous posting at Comilla he had brought from China the giant scarlet water-lilies that adorn the pond opposite headquarters. Major Bashir adored him.

Exhaling one officer's decisiveness, Bashir told me that once they had caught a rebel officer there was a big fuss about what should be done with him. "While the others were telephoning all over for instructions," he said, "he solved the problem. Dhor gaya. Only the man's foot was left sticking out of the ditch."

IT IS HARD to imagine so much brutality in the midst of so much beauty. Comilla was blooming when I went there towards the end of April. The rich green carpet of rice paddies spreading to the horizon on both sides of the road was broken here and there by bright splashes of red. That was the Gol Mohor, aptly dubbed the "Flame of the Forest," coming to full bloom. Mango and coconut trees in the villages dotting the countryside were heavy with fruit. Even the terrier-sized goats skipping across the road gave evidence of the abundance of nature in Bengal. "The only way you can tell the male from the female," they told me, "is that all the she-goats are pregnant."

## Fire and murder their vengeance

In one of the most crowded areas of the entire world—Comilla district has a population density of 1,900 to the square mile—only man was nowhere to be seen.

"Where are the Bengalis?" I had asked my escorts in the strangely empty streets of Dacca a few days earlier. "They have gone to the villages," was the stock reply. Now, in the countryside, there were still no Bengalis. Comilla town, like Dacca, was heavily shelled. And in ten miles on the road to Laksham, past silent villages, the peasants I saw could have been counted on the fingers of both hands.

There were, of course, soldiers—hundreds of unsmiting men in khaki, each with an automatic rifle. According to orders, the rifles never left their bands. The roads are constantly patrolled by tough trigger-happy men. Wherever the army is, you won't find Bengalis. Martial law orders, constantly

had escaped before the army came. Others, like the man among the coconut trees, were slow to get away.

As we drove on, Major Rathore said. "They brought it on themselves. I said it was surely too terrible a vengeance on innocent people for the acts of a handful of rebels. He did not answer.

A FEW HOURS later when we were again passing through Hajiganj on the way back from Chandpur, I had my first exposure to the savagery of a "kill and burn mission."

We were still caught up in the aftermath of a tropical storm which had hit the area that afternoon. A heavy overcast made ghostly shadows on the mosque towering above the town. Light drizzle was beginning to wet the uniforms of Captain Azhar and the four jayans riding in the exposed jeep behind us.

We turned a corner and found a convoy of trucks parked outside the mosque. I counted seven, all filled with jayans in battle dress. At the head of the column was a jeep. Across the road two men, supervised by a third, were trying to batter down the door of one of more than a hundred shuttered shops lining the road. The studded teak wood door was beginning to give under the combined assault of two axes as Major Rathore brought the Toyota to a halt.

"What the hell are you doing?" The tallest of the trio, who was supervising the break-in, turned and peered at us. "Mota," (Fatty) shouted, "what the hell do you think we are doing?"

Recognising the voice, Rathore grew a water-melon smile. It was, he informed me, his old friend "Fatty"—Major Iftikhar of the 12th Frontier Force Rifles.

Rathore: "I thought someone was looting."

Iftikhar: "Looting? No. We are on kill and burn."

Waving his hand to take in the shops, he said he was going to destroy the lot.

Rathore: "How many did you get?"

Iftikhar smiled hashily.

Rathore: "Come on. How many did you get?"

Iftikhar: "Only twelve. And by God we were lucky to get them. We would have lost those, too, if I hadn't sent my men from the back."

Prodded by Major Rathore, Iftikhar then went on to describe vividly how after much searching in Hajiganj he had discovered twelve Hindus hiding in a house on the outskirts of the town. These had been "disposed of." Now Major Iftikhar was on the second part of his mission: burn and burn.

By this time the shop's door had

Anthony Maccarenhas

At this point Rathore was beginning to get anxious about the gathering darkness. So we drove on.

When I chanced to meet Major Iftikhar the next day he ruefully told me, "I burnt only sixty houses. If it hadn't rained I would have got the whole bloody lot."

Approaching a village a few miles from Mudarfarganj we were forced to a halt by what appeared to be a man crouching against a mud wall. One of the jayans warned it might be a jay sniper. But after careful scouting it turned out to be a lovely young Hindu girl. She sat there with the placidity of her people, waiting for God knows who. One of the jayans had been ten years with the East Pakistan Rifles and could speak bazaar Bengali. He was told to order her into the village. She mumbled something in reply, but stayed where she was, but was ordered a second time. She was still sitting there as we drove away. "She has," I was informed, "nowhere to go—no family, no home."

Major Iftikhar was one of several officers assigned to kill and burn missions. They moved in after the rebels had been cleared by the army with the freedom to comb out and destroy Hindus and "miscreants" (the official jargon for rebels) and to burn down everything in the areas from which the army had been fired at.

"What the hell are you doing?" The lanky Punjabi officer liked to talk about his job. Riding with Iftikhar to the Circuit House in Comilla on another occasion he told me about his latest exploit.

"We got an old one," he said. "The bastard had grown a beard and was posing as a devout Muslim. Even called himself Abdul Manan. But we gave him a medical inspection and the game was up."

Iftikhar continued: "I wanted to finish him there and then, but my men told me such a bastard deserved three shots. So I gave him one in the balls, then one in the stomach. Then I finished him off with a shot in the head."

When I left Major Iftikhar he was headed north to Brahmanbaria. His mission: another kill and burn.

OVERWHELMED WITH TERROR, the Bengalis have one of two reactions. Those who can run away just seem to vanish. Whole towns have been abandoned as the army approached. Those who can't run adopt a cringing servility which only adds humiliation to their plight.

Chandpur was an example of the

In the past this key river port on the Meghna was noted for its thriving business houses and gay life. At night thousands of small country boats anchored on the river's edge made it a fairyland of lights. On April 18 Chandpur was deserted. No people, no boats. Barely one per cent of the population had remained. The rest, particularly the Hindus who constituted nearly half the population, had fled.

Weirdly they had left behind thousands of Pakistani flags fluttering from every house, shop and rooftop. The effect was like a national day celebration without the crowds. It only served to emphasise the gaunt look.

The flags were by way of insurance.

Somehow the word had got around that the army considered any structure without a Pakistani flag to be hostile and consequently to be destroyed. It did not matter how the Pakistani flags were made, so long as they were adorned with the crescent and star. So they came in all sizes, shapes and colours. Some flaunted blue fields, instead of the regulation green. Obviously they had been hastily put together with the same material that had been used for the blue Bangla Deab flag. Indeed blue Pakistani flags were more common than the green. The scene in Chandpur was repeated in Hajiganj, Mudarfarganj, Kasha, Brahmanbaria; all ghost towns gay, with flags.

A 'parade' and a knowing wink

Laksham was an example of the other reaction: cringing. When I drove into the town the morning after it had been cleared of the rebels, all I could see was the army and literally thousands of Pakistani flags. The major in charge there had camped in the police station, and it was there that Major Rathore took us. My colleague, a Pakistani TV cameraman, had to make a propaganda film about the "return to normalcy" in Laksham—one of the endless series broadcast daily showing welcome parades and "peace meetings."

I wondered how he could manage it, but the Major said it would be no sweat. "There are enough of these bastards left to put on a good show. Give me 20 minutes."

Lieutenant Javed of the 39th Baluch was assigned the task of rounding up a crowd. He called out to an elderly bearded man who had apparently been brought in for questioning. The man, who later gave his name as Moulana Said Mohammad Said Huq, insisted he was a "staunch Muslim Leaguer and not from the Awami League."

(The Muslim League led the move-



Two who escaped: at a refugee camp 50 miles from Calcutta. At first both Hindu and Muslim families fled, but as the Army's grip tightened the waves of refugees became increasingly Hindu

ment for an independent Pakistan in 1947. He was all too eager to please. "I will very definitely get you at least 60 men in 20 minutes," he told Javed. "But if you give me two hours I will bring 300."

Moulana Saidul Huq was as good as his word. We had hardly drunk our fill of the deliciously refreshing coconut milk that had been thoughtfully supplied by the Major when he heard shouts in the distance. "Pakistan zindabad!" "Muslim League zindabad!" they were chanting. (Zindabad is Urdu for "Long live!") Moments later we heard the sound of steel and fire, the two army divisions are beginning to converge in a relentless combat operation. This will undoubtedly mean that the terror experienced in the

border areas will now spread to the middle. It could also be more painful. The burn targets will have nowhere to run to.

On April 20 Lt.-Col. Baig, the flower-loving G-1 of the 9th Division, thought that the comb-out would take two months, to the middle of June. But this planning seems to have misfired. The rebel forces, using guerrilla tactics, have not been subdued as easily as the army expected. Isolated and apparently unco-ordinated, the rebels have nonetheless bogged down the Pakistan Army in many places by the systematic destruction of roads and railways, without which the

continued on next page



A few pictures the troops allowed Maccarenhas to take: the phoney "peace rally" at Laksham, tip for Pakistani TV, and described on this page

repeated on the radio and in the Press, proclaim the death penalty for anyone caught in the act of sabotage. If a road is obstructed or a bridge damaged or destroyed, all houses within 100 yards of the spot are liable to be demolished and their inhabitants rounded up.

The practice is even more terrible than anything the words could suggest. "Punitive action" is something that the Bengalis have come to dread.

We saw what this meant when we were approaching Hajiganj, which straddles the road to Chandpur, on the morning of April 17. A few miles before Hajiganj, a 15-foot bridge had been damaged the previous night by rebels who were still active in the area. According to Major Rathore (G-2 Ops.) an army unit had immediately been sent out to take punitive action. Long spirals of smoke could be seen on all sides up to a distance of a quarter of a mile from the damaged bridge. And as we carefully drove over a bed of wooden boards, with which it had been hastily repaired, we could see houses in the village on the right beginning to catch fire.

At the back of the village some jayans were spreading the flames with dried coconut fronds. They make excellent kindling and are normally used for cooking. We could also see a body sprawled between the coconut trees at the entrance to the village. On the other side of the road another village in the rice paddies showed evidence of the fire that had gutted more than a dozen bamboo and mat huts. Hundreds of villagers

had been demolished and we found ourselves looking into one of those tiny catch-all establishments which, in these parts, go under the title "Medical & Stores." Under the Bengali lettering the signboard carried in English the legend "Asok Medical & Stores." Lower down was painted "Prop. A. M. Bose." Mr. Bose, like the rest of the people of Hajiganj, had locked and run.

In front of the shop a small display cabinet was crammed with patent medicines, cough syrups, some bottles of mango squash, imitation jewellery, reels of coloured cotton thread and packets of knicker elastic. Iftikhar kicked it over, smashing the light wood-work into kindling. Next he reached out for some jute shopping bags on one shelf. He took some plastic toys from another. A bundle of bandkerchiefs and a small bolt of red cloth joined the pile on the floor. Iftikhar heaped them all together and borrowed a box from one of the jayans sitting in our Toyota. The jayan had ideas of his own. Jumping from the vehicle he ran to the shop and tried to pull down one of the umbrellas hanging from the low ceiling of the shop. Iftikhar ordered him out.

Looting, he was sharply reminded, was against orders.

Iftikhar soon had a fire going. He threw burning jute bags into one corner of the shop, the bolt of cloth into another. The shop began to blaze. Within minutes we could hear the crackle of flames behind shuttered doors as the fire spread to the shop on the left, then on to the next one.

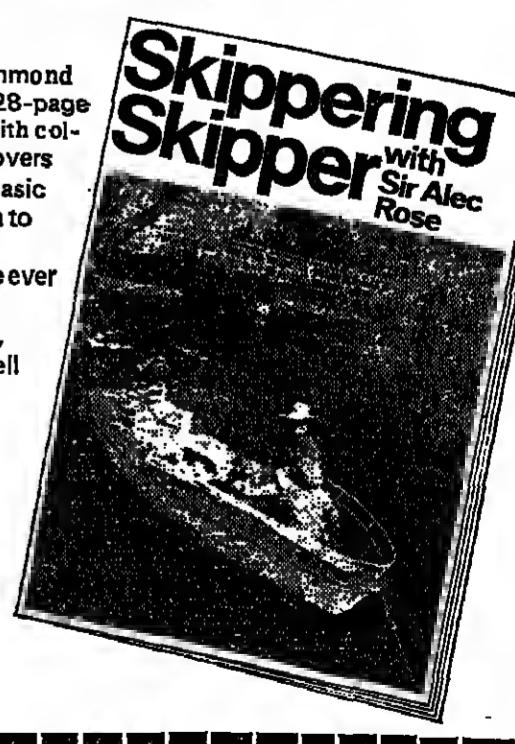
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# WHY THE REFUGEES FLED

continued from preceding page

army cannot move. The 9th Division for one was hopelessly behind schedule. Now the monsoon threatens to shut down the military operation with three months of cloudbursts.

For the rainy season, the Pakistan Government obtained from China in the second week of May nine shallow-draught river gunboats. More are to come. These 80-ton gunboats with massive firepower will take over some of the responsibilities hitherto allotted to the air force and artillery, which will not be as effective when it rains. They will be supported by several hundred country-craft which have been requisitioned and converted for military use by the addition of outboard motors. The army intends to take to the water in pursuit of the rebels.

## Colonisation of East Bengal

There is also the clear prospect of famine, because of the breakdown of the distribution system. Seventeen of the 23 districts of East Pakistan are normally short of food and have to be supplied by massive imports of rice and wheat. This will not be possible this year because of the civil war. Six major bridges and thousands of smaller ones have been destroyed, making the roads impassable in many places. The railway system has been similarly disrupted, though the government claims it is "almost normal."

The road and rail tracks between the port of Chittagong and the north have been completely disrupted by the rebels who held Feni, a key road and rail junction, until May 7. Food stocks cannot move because of this devastation. In normal times only 15 per cent of food movements from Chittagong to upcountry areas were made by boat. The remaining 85 per cent was moved by road and rail. Even a 100 per cent increase in the effectiveness of river movement will leave 70 per cent of the food stocks in the warehouses of Chittagong.

Two other factors must be added. One is large-scale hoarding of grain by people who have begun to anticipate the famine. This makes a tight position infinitely more difficult. The other is the government of Pakistan's refusal to acknowledge the danger of famine publicly. Lt-Gen. Tikka Khan, the military governor of East Bengal, acknowledged in a radio broadcast on April 18 that he was gravely concerned about food supplies. Since then the entire government machinery has been used to suppress the fact of the food shortage. The reason is that a famine, like the cyclone before it, could result in a massive

outpouring of foreign aid—and with it the prospect of external inspection of distribution methods. That would make it impossible to conceal from the world the scale of the pogrom. So the hungry will be left to die until the clean-up is complete.

Discussing the problem in his plush air-conditioned office in Karachi recently the chairman of the Agricultural Development Bank, Mr. Qarni, said bluntly: "The famine is the result of their acts of sabotage. So let them die. Perhaps then the Bengalis will come to their senses."

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S East Bengal policy is so apparently contradictory and self-defeating that it would seem to justify the assumption that the men who rule Pakistan cannot make up their minds. Having committed the initial error of resorting to force, the Government, on this view, is stubbornly and stupidly muddling through with it—all too coldly.

No meaningful or viable political solution is possible in East Bengal while the pogrom continues.

The crucial question is: will the killing stop?

I was given the army's answer by Major-General Shaukat Raza, commanding officer of the 9th Division, during our first meeting at Comilla on April 16.

"You must be absolutely sure," he said, "that we have not undertaken such a drastic and expensive operation—expensive both in men and money—for nothing. We've undertaken a job. We are going to finish it, not band it over half done to the politicians so that they can mess it up again. The army can't keep coming back like this every three or four years. It has a more important task. I assure you that when we have got through with what we are doing there will never need again for such an operation."

Major-General Shaukat Raza is one of the three divisional commanders in the field. He is in a key position. He is not given to talking through his hat.

Significantly, General Shaukat Raza's ideas were echoed by every military officer I talked to during my 10 days in East Bengal. And President Yahya Khan knows that the men who lead the troops on the ground are the *de facto* arbiters of Pakistan's destiny.

The single-mindedness of the army is underscored by the military operation itself. By any standard, it is a major venture. It is not something that can be switched on and off without the most grave consequences.

## Army committed to remain

The army has already taken a terrible toll in dead and injured. It was privately said in Dacca that more officers have been killed than men and that the casualty list in East Bengal already exceeds the losses in the India-Pakistan war of September, 1965. The army will certainly not write off these "sacrifices" for illusory political considerations that have proved to be so worthless in the past.

Militarily—and it is soldiers who will be taking the decision—to call a halt to the operation at this stage would be indefensible. It would only mean more trouble with the Bengali rebels. Implacable hatred has been displayed on both sides.

This is not an arbitrary opinion of mine. The facts speak for themselves.

The first consideration of the



At Bodoritala hospital, Bashirhat, India: a Hindu child who was shot in both legs while fleeing the country with his mother. His father was shot dead.

There can be no truce or negotiated settlement; only total victory or total defeat. Time is on the side of the Pakistan Army, not of the isolated, unco-ordinated and ill-equipped rebel groups. Other circumstances, such as an expanded conflict which takes in other Powers, could of course alter the picture. But as it stands today the Pakistan Army has no reason to doubt that it will eventually achieve its objective. That is why the rebels are solidly accepted.

The enormous financial outlay already made on the East Bengal operation and its continuing heavy cost also testify to the Government's determination. The reckless manner in which funds have been poured out makes clear that the military hierarchy, having taken a calculated decision to use force, has accepted the financial outlay as a necessary investment. It was not for nothing that 25,000 soldiers were airlifted to East Bengal, a daring and expensive exercise. These two divisions, the 9th and the 16th, constituted the military reserve in West Pakistan. They have now been replaced there by expensive new recruitment.

The Chinese have helped with equipment, which is pouring down the Karakorum highway. There is some evidence that the food is slowing down: perhaps the Chinese are having second thoughts about their commitments to the military rulers of Pakistan. But the Pakistani government has not hesitated to pay cash from the bottom of the foreign exchange barrel for more than \$1-million-worth of ammunition to European arms suppliers.

Conversations with senior military officers in Rawalpindi and Karachi confirm that they see the solution to this problem in the speedy completion of the East Bengal operation, not in terms of a pull-out. The money required for that purpose now takes precedence over all other governmental expenditure. Development has virtually come to a

standstill. In one sentence, the government is too far committed militarily to abandon the East Bengal operation, which it would have to do if it sincerely wanted a political solution. President Yahya Khan is riding on the back of a tiger. But he took a calculated decision to climb up there.

SO THE ARMY is not going to pull out. The Government's policy for East Bengal was spelled out to me in the Eastern Command headquarters at Dacca. It has three elements:

(1) The Bengalis have proved themselves "unreliable" and must be ruled by West Pakistanis;

(2) The Bengalis will have to be re-educated along proper Islamic lines. The "Islamisation of the masses"—this is the official jargon—is intended to eliminate secessionist tendencies and provide a strong religious bond with West Pakistan;

(3) When the Hindus have been eliminated by death and flight, their property will be used as a golden carrot to win over the under-privileged Muslim middle-class. This will provide the base for erecting administrative and political structures in the future.

This policy is being pursued with the utmost bluntness.

Because of the mutiny, it has been officially decreed that there will not for the present be any further recruitment of Bengalis in the defence forces. Senior Air Force and Navy officers, who were not in any way involved, have been moved "as a precaution" to non-sensitive positions. Bengali fighter pilots, among them some of the aces of the Air Force, had the humiliation of being grounded and moved to non-flying duties. Even PIA air crews operating between the two wings of the country have been strained clean of Bengalis.

The East Pakistan Rifles, once almost exclusively a Bengali paramilitary force, has ceased to exist since the mutiny. A new force, the Civil Defence Force, has been raised by recruiting Biharis and

volunteers from West Pakistan. Biharis, instead of Bengalis, are also being used as the basic material for the police. They are supervised by officers sent out from West Pakistan and by a seconded from the army. The new Superintendent of Police at Chandpur at the end of April was a Military Police major.

Hundreds of West Pakistani government civil servants, doctors, and technicians for the radio, TV, telegraph and telephone services have already been sent out to East Pakistan. More are being encouraged to go with the promise of one- and two-step promotions. But the transfer, when made, is obligatory. President Yahya recently issued an order making it possible to transfer civil servants to any part of Pakistan against their will.

## The universities 'sorted out'

I was told that all the Commissioners of East Bengal and the district Deputy Commissioners will in future be either Biharis or civil officers from West Pakistan.

The Deputy Commissioners of the districts were said to be too closely involved with the Awami League secessionist movement. In some cases, such as that of the Deputy Commissioner of Comilla, they were caught and shot. That particular officer had incurred the wrath of the army on March 20 when he refused to requisition petrol and food supplies "without a letter from Sheikh Mujibur Rahman."

The Government has also come down hard on the universities and colleges of East Bengal. They were considered the hot beds of conspiracy and they are being "sorted out." Many professors have fled. Some have been shot. They will be replaced by fresh recruitment from West Pakistan.

Bengali officers are also being weeded out of sensitive positions in the Civil and Foreign Services. All are currently being subjected to the most exhaustive screening.

This colonisation process quite obviously does not work even half as efficiently as the administration wishes. I was given vivid evidence of this by Major Agha, martial law administrator of Comilla. He had been having a problem getting the local Bengali executive engineers to go out and repair the bridges and roads that had been destroyed or damaged by the rebels. This task kept getting snarled in red tape, and the bridges remained unrepairs. Agha, of course, knew the reason. "You can't expect them to work," he told me, "when you have been killing them and destroying their country. That at least is their point of view, and we are paying for it."

CAPTAIN DURRANI, of the Baluch Regiment, who was in charge of the company guarding the Comilla airport, had his own methods of

dealing with the problem. "I told them," he said with a smile, "that the Bengalis are maintaining control tower, that I will be anyone who even looks like I doing something suspicious." Durrani had made good his a Bengali who had approached airport a few nights earlier shot. "Could have been a r shot," he was told. Durrani had an account for "more than men" while clearing the airport.

The harsh reality of col in the East is being cond by shameless window dressing several weeks. President Khan and Lt-Gen. Tikka Khan been trying to get political in East Pakistan for what the doing. The results have not been satisfying. The support coming so far has been from like Mouli Farid, Ahma Bengali lawyer in Dacca, Quader Chaudhury and Pro-Ghulam Azam of the Islami, all of whom were beaten in the General Ele

last December.

The only prominent per to emerge for this purpose is Mr Nurul Amin, an old League and former Chief M of the Province who was only two non-Awami League he elected to the N Assembly. He is now sev. But even Nurul has been careful not to effusive. His two public stat to date have been concerne with the "Indian interfere

Bengalis look with scorn few who "collaborate." Ahmad and Fazul C Chaudhury are painfully at this. Farid Ahmad makes of keeping his windows sh and only those who have scrutinised and recognised a peephole in the front d allowed into the house.

By singularly blunt meth Government has been able a grudging acquiescence Awami Leaguers who ha elected to the national avincial assemblies. They a kept on ice in Dacca, seclu all but their immediate for the big occasion when sentative government is installed. "But clearly th represent no one but the

ABDUL BARI the tailor v lucky to survive, is 24 ye That is the same as I The army can of course l country together by force meaning of what it has East Bengal is that the men who hoped in they were founding a nation in two equal parts faded. There is now little for a long time to cor in the East will feel the equal fellow-citizens of on For the Bengalis, the futur bleak: the unhappy subm to its conqueror

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Application forms and further particulars (quoting 34/71) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, George Street, Glasgow, C1, with whom applications should be lodged by 17th July, 1971.

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Starting

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1



Potter aged 15 in 1881, aged 30 in 1896 and aged 72 in 1938. She died in 1943, but her books live on

## Who's afraid of Beatrix Potter?

It is long suspected that being a fool, and having the critique of Beatrix Potter (Goosey Gander, Polly's Mother Hubbard, The Queen Who Lived In a Dower House) that make him see in lurking in this particular book. Most, normal, including my own, without fear or question the fact that the laws of decree that one species rely on another, simply to

Mr. Brian is frightened by the thought of some of the nursery books I am convinced.

It is his own "insecurities" that make him see in lurking in this particular book. Most, normal, including my own, without fear or question the fact that the laws of decree that one species rely on another, simply to

(Miss) Jean Allen London SW7

I THINCK Alan Brian is silly to be frightened by Beatrix Potter stories. They are good for children and I like them. Love, Catherine Ecclesone (6)

Leeds 17

NOT HAVING read any Beatrix Potter, I don't feel competent to comment on Alan Brian's opinion that Graham Greene had his tongue in his cheek when he praised her. But I do wonder where Alan Brian's tongue is when he proceeds to write off Kenneth Grahame, A. A. Milne and (for good measure) Lewis Carroll in ten short lines. Some cheek anyway! Frank Payne Leicester

(Mrs) Gay Stonehouse Bridlington

Mr. Brian's books were as good as Mr. Brian makes out, I it is clear they would long have been out of print. The

## innocent oyster catcher

Director, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, is no evidence to support claims in Improvement that oyster catchers the Burry cockle nor that they killed in Morecambe Bay. A age of other factors is in your mention effluent and but omit changes in ent, weather conditions erratic and unpredictable of spat fall.

oyster catches in ears have been high; in the available evidence, it is reasonable to argue that catchers improve cockle y preventing overcro

Peter Conder Sandy

of Bang

my firm—Mayfair Catering Service—was le for feeding the Book Bang. I feel

comment on your "dis- ent" and B. S. Johnson's tment at the stroganoff the opening party. He was fact" dare to call that

but we did presume Bouef Bourguignon only compliment R. S. who obviously doubles and food spy, on his palate.

Nick Reynold Edgware

revenge

concerning Hermann Hitler's brother-in-law, last week) is either correct. He was on Hitler's orders: on 1944, nearly a year after

He was because he was a deserter in the Reich

and attempted to flee in a bid to join his

the Nazi. The execution of Hitler's representatives

was a act by Hitler against

M. G. Brewer Esbier

ice

ike to point out that I possible for the title, ice in "Perversion" are over the extracts introduction to E. M. unpublished novel (ader page, last week), perhaps was not the me to be tously belittling to the P. N. Furkhan London, NW1

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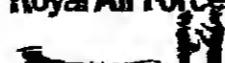
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Required immediately for fleet of five Britten-Norman Islanders.

Applicants must have held a similar post, or have commensurate administrative experience. Considerable command experience is required and preferably possession of an A.T.P.L. with I.R. and a full Instructor's Rating.

Salary £7,040 per annum (K1=59 pence) with 25% gratuity at the conclusion of a two-year contract.

Free air passages for successful applicant, with fully-furnished accommodation at low rental.

Applications to:

Director,  
Zambia Flying Doctor Service,  
P.O. Box 1856,  
NDOLA,  
Zambia.

**TRAIN FOR  
MANAGEMENT**

AND £3,000 P.A. IN YOUR TWENTIES

With 90 Chain Stores and a further 50 opening in the next few years, we need able and ambitious young men to join our Management Training Scheme in the next few months—men who are determined to succeed in a challenging and rewarding career and who are prepared to accept responsibility at an early age.

Previous experience is not essential as our Management Training Scheme is designed to equip a man to manage one of our stores in 4 to 5 years. All aspects of Chain Store Management are covered by Head Office courses and carefully planned practical training in a number of stores. Thus, training must be prepared to move frequently during training to gain experience of different trading conditions.

Starting salaries range from £900 p.a. at 18 to £1,250 p.a. at 21 and above £1,300 p.a. for graduates, and increases are given on promotion to successive levels of training. Promotion to manager brings a minimum salary of £2,250 p.a. and a successful man can expect to be earning at least £3,000 p.a. in his late twenties. Managers also receive a generous annual bonus and, if married, a modern Company house.

Interviews will be held in regional centres during June and July. If you are aged between 18 and 25, with a record of achievement at school, university or in a career, please write, giving brief details of age, education and job history to:

Michael Thompson (Ref.MT/1) 71ST, Management Appointments Officer, Littlewoods, JM Centre, Old Hall Street, Liverpool X.

**Littlewoods****Overseas  
General Manager**  
Up to £8,500+ (negotiable)  
Central Pacific Islands

We are looking for a General Manager for a newly created Development Authority. He will be responsible for an organisation already involved in wholesale merchandising, civil and mechanical engineering, copra plantations, ports and shipping as well as investigating and establishing new enterprises with economic potential. The Authority will play a key part in implementing national development policies.

Please write for further details and application form, quoting reference M3C/710505/ZL, to:

The Crown Agents, "M" Division,  
4, Millbank, London SW1.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY**

We are looking for an exceptional fashion buyer who also has a talent for design. He, or probably she, will be about twenty-five and will probably not be thinking of changing jobs. The following opportunities could change their mind.

1. The opportunity to start at the beginning of something big. The first seven shops open in the autumn, and what we are planning is nothing less than a national chain.

2. The opportunity to have large scale financial backing.

This time you'll have full financial backing to get buy what you think is right and to get manufactured anything that you can't find.

3. The opportunity to make a good salary.

The person we need for this job is going to be good enough to want big money. That doesn't mean we'll make you a fortune, but to give you some sort of scale. A car, of course, goes with the job.

4. The opportunity to operate within a large group.

All the advantages of a big group but also the freedom of working within a smaller company whose vehicle is completely autonomous from the main group.

5. The opportunity to open up a whole new area of the fashion business.

This, perhaps is the biggest opportunity of all—the chance to do, and to make a reputation doing something quite new—a national chain of boutique shops as exciting as anything anywhere in the world.

It needs someone very strong to take all the opportunities on offer, but if you're the right person you know very well that it's an opportunity you just can't miss.

Write giving all the details you think we need, to:

David L. Thomas,  
Managing Director,  
Boyswear Division,  
THE BURTON GROUP LTD.,  
214 Oxford Street,  
London, W.1.

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY****PART-TIME TUTORS  
AND COUNSELLORS**

Applications are invited for the following part-time posts for 1972 academic year (January-early November).

**COURSE TUTORS & COUNSELLORS**

In 1972 the University will be offering Foundation level courses in Humanities, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Technology. To assist in the delivery of these courses, applications are invited for part-time counsellors in these subjects and in Educational Studies. The counsellors will be required to have a sound sense of political issues in a developing country, and be prepared to work in the mid-Pacific atolls of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Please write for further details and application form, quoting reference 13/4/71, giving details of age, experience, present salary and qualifications, to:

Applications, quoting reference 13/4/71, giving details of age, experience, present salary and qualifications, should be sent to the Chief Personnel Officer, South of Scotland Electricity Board, Cathcart House, Inverlarie Avenue, Glasgow, S4 by 25th June, 1972.

The successful applicant will be responsible for the above services.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Assistant Director of Engineering for the organisation and day-to-day control of the General Services Division comprising the following groups:—

**(a) PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING; PROGRESS AND INSPECTION; ESTIMATING AND COST CONTROL**

These groups are responsible for the above services in power station projects undertaken by the Board, Transmission and Distribution systems throughout the Board's District and other capital works. They are required to liaise, as necessary, with consultants and contractors.

**(b) STANDARDS; ARCHITECTS; TRANSPORT; DRAWING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES**

The above separate services are also the responsibility of the post and involve the day-to-day control of the standardisation and metrication policy of the Board, the transport policy and its associated Revenue and Capital Budgets. The Board operates a central drawing office service for Generation and Transmission work together with a small architectural group engaged mainly in minor new projects of a miscellaneous nature, modification work and repairs mainly associated with offices and showrooms.

Candidates should possess a University Degree or be Corporate Members of an appropriate Institution or possess equivalent qualifications and have had experience in the groups specified under (a) above. The successful candidate will be appointed in accordance with the National Joint Managerial and Higher Executive Agreement within the salary range £1,190-£15,880.

The successful applicant will be responsible for the development of the field power market in expansion plans of one of Britain's leading hydraulic engineering companies.

The post calls for a team builder with ability to organise, motivate and control the field sales and an efficient sales administration, which is forecasting, estimating and manufacturing liaison.

Applicants should have a successful record of the sale of technically sophisticated products in industrial market, and of applying modern marketing and sales techniques in that setting.

The General Sales Manager will be well rewarded for achieving really satisfactory results.

Applications with details of experience, qualifications and present salary will be treated in strict confidence and should be sent to the Chairman, Chamberlain Group Ltd., 132 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

**CONTROL DATA**

LIMITED

**Personnel  
Manager**

about £4,000 p.a. plus car

Manufacturer of the world's largest computers—involved in providing total computer services to U.K.'s most sophisticated businesses and industry. Is seeking a growth orientated individual as Personnel Manager for its U.K. operations.

We pride ourselves in being a dynamic organization and we are seeking a man who can play a key role as part of our management team.

Growth of our organisation assures a challenging and stimulating environment for a proven professional personnel man.

The successful applicant will be responsible for a wide range of personnel and employee activities including:

Recruitment, Employment and Staffing, Wage and Salary Administration—incuding Development of total Compensation Program, Manpower Planning, Management and Organisation Development, Communications and Training, Personnel Services and Records.

The person we are seeking will have 4 to 6 years of professional personnel experience in a technically oriented company. He must have proven record of success in recruiting professional, managerial, technical employees and in addition he will experience in several of the above areas.

To learn more about us and our current position please send a copy of your resume or curriculum in confidence.

F. J. Boyle,  
Control Data Limited,  
22A St. James's Square,  
London S.W.1.

**CAN YOU INNOVATE?  
CORPORATE PLANNING c. £4,100**

Three new vacancies still exist within an internal reorganized industrial marketing Group, for high-calibre looking for growth based upon success.

He evaluates and determines the acceptance of new and existing products, monitors and controls production, and monitors and controls the market.

FINANCIAL MANAGER (27-32) for preparing financial statements and a financial performance analysis.

He analyzes, monitors production costs, variance analysis, cost reduction, and monitors his operations and recommends improvements.

The first two men will be Business Graduates o

commercial success supervising U.K. and international operations, including a sales and marketing department, in business communications equipment, will be advantage.

Write or telephone Peter Somerville,  
MANAGEMENT RESOURCES  
32 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W.1.  
Tel. 01-222 2222.

Specialist in Management Appointments

**MR**

## Sales &amp; Marketing Appointments

## Sales &amp; Marketing Appointments

## Sales &amp; Marketing Appointments

## Export Sales Executive

Multitone, whose specialised communications systems are known and used all over the world, are seeking another Sales Executive to assist their Export Sales Manager. The person appointed will play an important part in motivating overseas agents and producing planned growth in the sales of Multitone products.

This is a new position requiring a well-educated man between 25 and 35 years of age, who has a sound basic knowledge of electronics, at least two years export sales experience, preferably in telecommunications and the ability to negotiate at least one European language in addition to English.

A salary negotiable around £2,500 p.a. is offered and the future prospects are particularly attractive with this very successful company.

Suitably detailed applications should be addressed to—

The Personnel Manager,  
Multitone Electric Co. Ltd.,  
10-28 Underwood Street,  
London, N.1.  
Tel: 01-253 8022.

## SALES DIRECTOR

£4,000



Progressive company manufacturing and selling pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary medicines requires a Sales Director whose main tasks will be to plan and coordinate the activities of three sales areas. Marketing and the Export Sales Manager to produce promotional plans and sales aids for Board approval.

Desirable to be between 30 and 45 years of age and have qualified himself for promotion to Board and responsibility by a successful record of sales and management, preferably in the pharmaceutical or allied fields.

Will be by negotiation. Benefits include a car and an attractive contributory pension scheme. Reasonable relocation expenses will be

reimbursed. Details of qualifications and career and addressed personally to:

GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR,  
WILLOWS FRANCIS LTD.,  
MATHOGHTON, BOLTON, BL5 3SL

## SELL IN THE SUN

COME TO SOUTH AFRICA AND  
N £4,000 TO £6,000 PER ANNUM

EN SA (PTY) LTD. require  
experienced business machine salesman.

Interested? Then please telephone Miss  
Lock at 01-928 1301 immediately to  
make an interview on June 15th or 16th.

THOMAS DOWNING,  
BOX 10787,  
JOHANNESBURG.

## Export Sales Manager

an autonomous part of a major international company. We are looking for a Sales Manager who can after 40% of our eight-figure turnover, make it grow.

I am academically well-qualified, and have a record of success controlling world-wide engineering products. I will almost certainly be over 30 but probably under 45. Command in two European languages other than English will be an advantage.

I will be based in the South East, but world will feature in his duties.

Will be our next Marketing-Director. Send fulls of your career to:

The Sunday Times Confidential Answering Service marking the envelope ref: X988. Certain companies should (1) specify these in a separate letter (2) enclose this letter with the containing the application in a second envelope to P. W. McAdam, Confidential Reply Service, The Sunday Times, 3 Gough Street, London, W.C.1.

## ANACONDA

## BS/Marketing Manager

company selling electrical equipment to require Sales/Marketing Manager to work in sales office. The successful candidate should be able to organise a sales force and may have an engineering background. It is necessary for him to travel throughout the U.K. visiting his Field Managers and controlling through existing authorised distributors on a salary and profit participation in Company car and travelling expenses.

Managing Director,  
BUTLER MACHINE TOOL CO. LTD.,  
Milethorn, Halifax.

## Marketing Manager

London—Around £4,000

The Company, one of the leaders in the field of wholesale distribution by Cash and Carry, plans to continue the development of its marketing function by the appointment of a Marketing Manager.

Reporting to the Managing Director, the Marketing Manager will be required to formulate and implement a long-term marketing strategy and develop an objective, research-based merchandising policy. In addition, he will be responsible for public relations, advertising and research.

Candidates should be graduates with a marketing qualification and have experience of food marketing and merchandising at a policy-forming level.

A starting salary of around £4000 per annum is offered, together with bonus and a Company car. There are the usual employment benefits, including a contributory pension and life assurance scheme.

Write with full personal and career details to Position No. ACM 2859 Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS. Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

AK ADVERTISING

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

## DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

£6,000+

Our Client is a leading wholesaling company with extensive Voluntary Group interests and a 7-figure turnover. They seek a dynamic character and one of their largest and most profitable areas of activity. He will be responsible to the Chief Executive of the Grocery Division.

Candidates must be men of proven ability who have been positioned to near the top. Companies embracing as their main business functions Distribution, Sales and Marketing and Financial Administration. The Supermarket or Voluntary Group Industries or Food manufacturing would be the appropriate background. They must have a detailed and direct knowledge of successful programmes for the achievement of profit performance and have been responsible for creating policies and plans for the effective deployment of human and financial resources and for long-range profit development. They will have the ability to lead a highly motivated Management team and to command the respect and loyalty of established personnel. Ideally, candidates will be in the 30-40 age group. They will have drive, energy and resilience and a well-developed entrepreneurial sense. They will be strongly profit-oriented and will be accustomed to operating within the disciplines of modern financial control methods.

Remuneration will be by basic salary of £6,000 p.a. plus a profit share which will provide an opportunity to earn a minimum of a further £1,000 p.a. Usual fringe benefits apply, including pension, car and generous assistance with removal expenses to the Company's location in the Midlands.

Replies, which will be treated in strict confidence, should include full C.V. and career details. Please enclose a list of companies to which you do not wish your application to be sent.

Apply in the first instance to:

Elliott Clarke Associates Limited,  
Management Consultants,  
10 Hillside, New Barnet, Herts.

Wiggins Teape Limited, bedeutender Papierhersteller,  
schrift für seine deutsche Niederlassung in Wiesbaden

Berater für NCR Papier  
im Aussendienst

Haben Sie:  
Kenntnisse in Büro-Organisation oder  
Erfahrung mit Büro-Maschinen oder  
Kenntnisse im Formulardruck und  
Erfahrung im Verkauf sowie  
fließende deutsche Sprachkenntnisse in Wort  
und Schrift.

Wir Brauchen Sie:  
Als Mitarbeiter mit eigenem Gebiet entweder im  
Raume Hannover oder Frankfurt—um unsere  
Kunden zu betreuen und neue Abnehmer zu  
beraten.

Wir Bieten:  
Gutes Gehalt, Firmenwagen, Vertrauensposten,  
gründliche Ausbildung und Mitarbeit in jungen,  
aufgeschlossenem Team.

Wiggins Teape Limited  
Bewerbung bitte an—  
Mrs. S. M. Smith, Placement Secretary,  
Wiggins Teape Limited, Gateway House,  
1 Watling St., London E.C.4. 01-248 2020 ext. 195

## EXPORT SALES MANAGER

required by Machine Tool Manufacturers

Applicants, who should be between 30/45 years of age, must have technical qualifications and previous sales experience in medium to heavy duty plant. Fluency in one or more European languages is desirable.

Remuneration by salary and commission on turnover. Car and non-contributory Pension scheme available.

Write in confidence with full details of experience to:

Managing Director,  
BUTLER MACHINE TOOL CO. LTD.,  
Milethorn, Halifax.

Sales Training Manager  
Cosmetics and Toiletries  
London

An International Corporation wants a man to be responsible to the National Sales Manager for the sales training department.

He will develop training policy and techniques, compile and edit training manuals and conduct sales training courses at all levels.

The man appointed will be an established trainer who is able to stand pressure and present constructive policies at the highest levels.

REWARD: Salary starting to £4,000, depending upon experience.

Apply in confidence Ref. 90/217.

Hales & Hindmarsh

Associates Ltd.

Century House, 30/31 Jewry Street,  
Winchester, Hants.  
Telephone Winchester 66699

1 Minute  
30 Seconds

That's how long it will take you, to read how you can change your life.

Rank Xerox, who manufactures and markets the world's most outstanding range of copying and duplicating machines, and who are about to introduce two new and radically different products to their existing range, offer exciting career opportunities within its successful and dynamic sales force. It's not all roses, we don't promise you an easy life but then we didn't reach the top without a lot of effort, so if this doesn't deter you read on...

We want salesmen who think the way we do; people with confidence in themselves and in the future and who want to share in our success.

just about to graduate—if so than let's hear from you.

## Systems Analysts

As part of a district sales team, these men provide an essential advisory service to both our customers and our salesmen. They are experts on paper-work systems of all kinds, showing how xerography can be efficiently and profitably applied to the solving of business administration problems. We want men with logical minds, business administration backgrounds and preferably some O & M experience. Salary will be negotiated in excess of £2,000.

That's just a brief picture of the growing opportunities with Rank Xerox. We'd like to tell you more, for instance about our training scheme, the finest in the country, about our excellent fringe benefits. The next step is up to you.

We have vacancies throughout the U.K. and Eire, however, if you live in Birmingham (Albany Hotel), Leeds (Merion Hotel), Leicester (Post House Hotel), Manchester (Grand Hotel), Newcastle (Imperial Hotel), Sheffield (Hallam Tower Hotel) then we will be in the hotels on Tuesday 15th June until 6.30 p.m.; also Darlington (Kings Head Hotel), Hull (Hull Centre Hotel) on Wednesday 16th June until 6.30 p.m. when you can drop in for a chat. Otherwise, write to us, telling us all about yourself—don't forget, it's hard work but it's worth it.

## Trainees

They are the backbone of our business. You will succeed here if you are aged up to 28, intelligent, with some O/A level to prove it; are well groomed with a pleasant personality and have successful selling experience in the fields of office equipment or fast moving consumer goods. You will earn not less than £2,300 for an on-target performance in your first year, and on promotion £3,200.

## Territory Salesmen

The first break into professional selling isn't easy—as you probably know.

These positions, at a salary of £1,500 per year offer the opportunity to join

a first-class sales force and be trained to climb the ladder. Perhaps you've tried selling already, or have some commercial experience, or are

COLIN PETERS, Personnel Officer—  
Sales, Rank Xerox Limited, UK  
Personnel, 364 Euston Road,  
London NW1.

## RANK XEROX

Sales Managers  
Cosmetics and Toiletries

a London and South East

b South Eastern Counties

c North Midlands

An International Corporation wants three men to be responsible to the National Sales Manager for the development of sales and management of the field sales force within the above areas.

They will be responsible for setting individual sales targets, motivating, assessing and training their sales teams. The men appointed will have had field sales force management experience with a major company and must have good connections within the areas.

REWARD: Salaries starting to £2,850 with car and bonus scheme, which is expected to gross at £500 per year.

Apply in confidence. Ref. 89/212 with full details.

Hales & Hindmarsh  
Associates Ltd.,

Century House, 30/31 Jewry Street,

Winchester, Hants.

Telephone Winchester 66699

Box No. replies should be addressed to  
THE SUNDAY TIMES, Thomson House,  
London, E.C.4. Please enclose a stamped  
envelope if you do not wish your reply  
to be sent. Replies thus indicated will be destroyed.

EXPORT MARKETING DIRECTOR  
—Liquor Marketing

An expanding Liquor Marketing company is establishing the new appointment of Export Marketing Director to develop the worldwide market for its distillery product (not scotch whisky).

This challenging opportunity calls for a man aged 28-40 with considerable liquor marketing experience, a strong personality, well developed initiative and a liking for travel. Linguistic ability and a knowledge of export markets in the trade would be advantages.

Salary negotiable depending on experience in the range of £3,500-£4,500 with usual fringe benefits and excellent prospects for the successful candidate.

Apply in confidence with full details of career to date to

Box No. K337, WALTER JUDD LIMITED,  
Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising,  
1a, Bow Lane, London, E.C.4.

Please indicate the names of any firms to whom you do not wish your reply to be sent. Replies thus indicated will be destroyed.

## SALES DIRECTOR

An opening exists for a go-ahead man requiring a challenging position with an opportunity to join a progressive firm with a dynamic management team. The Company is situated in West Lancashire, presently has a turnover of £1m, is engaged in the manufacture and marketing of consumer durables, and holds a leading position in its field.

The successful applicant will have experience and knowledge of modern sales and marketing methods and be able to organise and apply market consumer and product research.

He will be responsible to the Managing Director for the sales function controlling the sales office and outside sales force. Past experience in marketing new products will be an advantage. Applicants should be between 30 and 45 years old. Salary will be competitive and negotiable, conditions are commensurate with the importance of the position.

Apply giving details to Box AY82.

Carreras  
LIMITED

## Marketing Analyst

This position offers an exceptional opportunity to create and organise a wide range of planning and information services for the top management of our fast-growing Export Division.

The ideal candidate must be a numerate marketing man with experience of advanced planning techniques. He must be able to interpret complex marketing information and monitor company performance. He will be between 25 and 30 years, earning around £2,400 p.a. and currently employed in market research or brand management.

Please write with brief career details to:

The Personnel Manager,  
Carreras Limited,  
Twentyseven Baker Street,  
London W.1.

Marketing Consultant  
up to £6,000

If you are an ambitious, imaginative marketing man seeking to join a small professional consultancy team where you can make a direct personal contribution while shaping your own career, this could be an ideal opportunity for you.

You must have the ability to involve yourself in our clients' problems, produce practical business-like solutions and be able to communicate them effectively and positively in speech and writing.

We are the youthful, vigorous consultancy arm of a major service company with a world-wide interest in the marketing of consumer goods.

We would like to hear from you if you are aged around 30 with a first degree plus a specialist qualification and/or MBA. Your experience must include a demonstrably successful management record in consumer goods marketing in manufacturing industry and at least two years professional consultancy work. International experience and a foreign language would be an advantage.

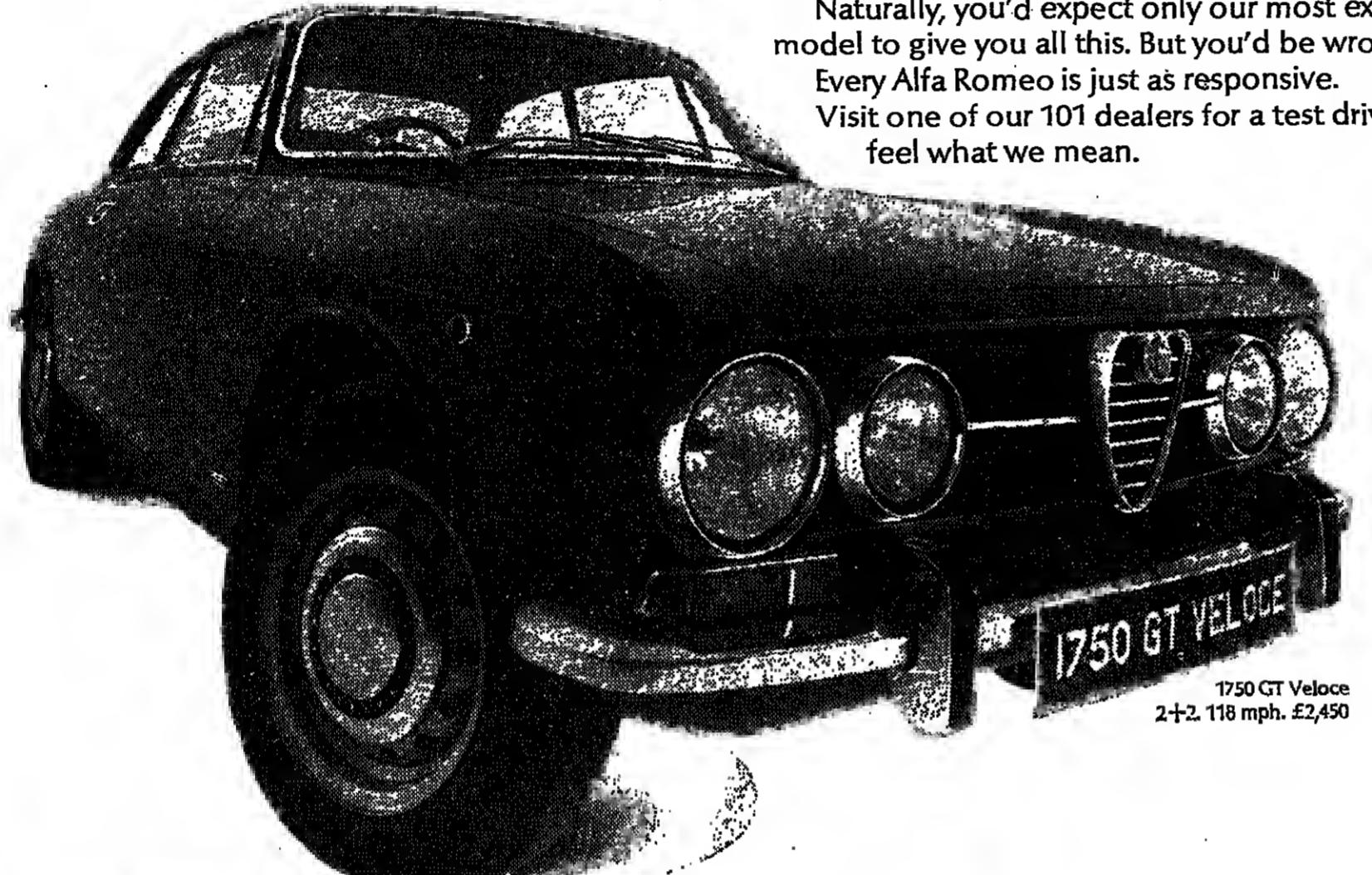
We offer you a starting salary of up to £6,000 gross, substantial long-term big company benefits and the chance to do your own thing while you move towards the top.

If you are quite sure you meet our specifications and would like to be considered please send BRIEF details of experience and qualifications in confidence to John Stirling, JWT Recruitment (MC/ST), Moor House, London NW1, London EC2Y 5HS.

JWT

# You can drive an Alfa Romeo for hours without a stretch.

The less you have to stretch in a car, the less of a strain it is to control. Which is why an Alfa Romeo's driving seat adjusts to your exact arm and leg measurements. Why all dials are angled toward you. And why all controls are sensibly grouped within arm's length. And the rest of the car is equally strain-free. The engine has twin overhead camshafts, and is fed by two twin choke carburettors. So when you put



## Alfa Romeo

Alfa Romeo (GB) Ltd., Edgware Road (nr. Staples Corner), London NW2 6LX. 01-450 8641

### The car that feels part of you.

**JAGUAR XJ6**  
For immediate delivery  
LIST PRICE  
May consider smaller car in exchange.  
Phone 051-709 4789.  
Weekdays or after hours and Sunday:  
051-723 0779.

**MASERATI 3500 GT** Italian red. Immaculate. 1968. 2.6. 4 seats. Automatic. 100,000 miles. £1,450. Tel: 01-631 3676.

**AUSTIN D8S 1964** convertible. Hard top. Also 1966 D8S etc. usual refinements. £900. Tel: 78010/75516.

**ALFA ROMEO SERVICE** in all Alfa Romeo Garages. Glasgow. 01-333 2215.

**Croftord Bridge Motors**  
1968 ALFA ROMEO DB6. Power assisted steering. Manual gearbox. Radio. Chrome wire wheels. Immaculate. 20,000 miles. Unreliable offer. £3,195.

**NEW TRIUMPH 2.5 P.I. Estate** Open driving. Valencianian. Northfield Garage. Tisbury. Glos. 1073. 473.

**BUDDS YOUR VOLVO DISTRIBUTOR** in Sussex. Hampshire and West Sussex. Tel: 0243 22222. For your motoring requirements telephone Ken Walcher. Titchfield. 0243 22222.

**LAND ROVER 88** 1969. 2.2. 4 seats. Blue. 10,000 miles. £2,995. 0.0.0.

**WEYBRIDGE 48344.**

**NEW TRIUMPH 2.5 P.I. Estate** Open driving. Valencianian. Northfield Garage. Tisbury. Glos. 1073. 473.

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# SPORT

GOLF

## Paddy likes to be blown about

ON THE golf course, Paddy Skerritt reminds one of somebody's favourite uncle, kind, gentle and a little bizarre. He was walking down a fairway at the Martini tournament at Royal Norwich the other day, and, as I followed round his service tee he idly counted a tin of sweets and courteously offered them to his partner, both caddies and even a spectator. They all accepted. Skerritt always distributes such a finding of joy.

At 40, the stocky little Irishman has had a terrible but a wind-flushed fare and, after nearly two decades as a professional, not all that much fame to show for it. He has won only two notable tournaments in his life. The Alcan International Championship and the

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Skerritt: a caddy for Carr

Irish Match-play Championship, both last year. He tees off this week in the Carrolls tournament at Woodbrook in Dublin.

"I'm hitting the ball better than ever," he says, "I'm taking sweets. Each time I hit a lovely, lovely shot into the teeth of the wind. I dropped my ball loose on the tee, and hit it 240 yards straight, qual-high, underneath the wind. It was the best shot I hit all week."

Such a remark is characteristic of Skerritt. His great, his great a rounds are invariably played in a roaring wind. His favourite courses

Dudley Doust

## Price of two aces

by Terry Maloney

JOHN HUDSON's extraordinary two-successive-holes-in-one achievement in the Martini tournament at Royal Norwich on Friday will probably cost sponsors considerable increases in insurance premiums for hole-in-one and kindred ludicrousness, even though in this case Martini were not offering a bonus prize for an ace.

Insurance companies, notorious for their conservatism, are particularly sensitive to risk golf shots, and may now look for a premium or two to reflect 50 per cent of the prize offered.

However, the anticipated increase will not affect the sponsors of Ireland's top professional tournament, the £10,000 Carrolls International, which starts at Woodbrook on Tuesday, with a qualifying round.

The four-day tournament proper begins on Thursday.

Carrolls have been offering £1,000 for an eagle two at the 374-yard 18th since 1967—without insurance cover. "Naturally we tried to get coverage when we introduced the prize," says Pat Henehan of Carrolls, "but the premium was prohibitive. Bob Charles had just won some enormous prize for a hole in one, and the insurance companies were worried. They asked us for £1,000 premium to cover the £1,000 prize, so we decided to take our chances."

So far, they have been right. No one has managed the elusive eagle, although Mark Faulkner has twice come breathtakingly close. Neither could any professional capture a previous prize of £1,000 for an ace in 37.



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So much more than a dressing

## JACK FINGLETON reading Test reports in Australia sees red and cables simple solution to speed up cricket

I CRUNCHED my remaining molars when I read Robin Marlar in last week's Sunday Times on the slow-over rate in the Test at Edgbaston—96 on Thursday and 98 on Friday. "What's to be done?" laments Marlar. "Ask the question and you get a shrug of the shoulders...."

What's to be done should have been done years ago and that is to limit the run-up of bowlers. I have been advocating this for years past. There is nothing more wearisome to spectators and batsman alike than waiting for a medium-fast bowler to go through his 30 yard run.

What would be said if Wimbledon had to wait such a tortuous time for a player to serve; or at Twickenham for the half-back to put the ball in the scrum and start the action?

England with and after Hutton has almost always picked three such long runners in a Test—purposely

to limit the over rate—and Australia doggedly followed suit. If a bowler cannot get up full steam after 16 yards he, and his boiler, should be left outside the ground.

It is not a plague upon such bowlers but more upon administra-

tors who will not bring in a si- tor so that the actions keep nning—not the bowlers. All the credit to Zahir Abbas and his triple century. Alec Bedser and co-selectors could bring in course, another spinner, for Second Test at Lord's.

## ISLE OF MAN

## Agostini rides in triumph

GIACOMO AGOSTINI, the champion, roared to his victory in the Isle of Man yesterday. The average speed was 102.58 mph over the 226.4 miles race in five minutes ahead of Williams of Andover, who

retired with engine trou- ble. Frank Perris (Suzi) Horley, Surrey, came third.

Immediately after Agostini was off to the airport where he began a flight of a journey to Mal- leicestershire, where he

had the second death.

The start of the 50 which was postponed because of fog and rain layed for 30 minutes because of fog reports.

Agostini in a scorching at 104.75 mph to take a

lead at the halfway stage.

At the halfway stage

Agostini held

up to 20 laps

before he was

approaching it.

On the other hand, he was

certainly opportunistic after reac-

hing his 100—with invective

nicks and slashes for four—in a

way he had not been when

approaching it.

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CINNERY LONGHURST

on  
Golf

**As to Jacklin, we must keep our fingers crossed. It would not in the least surprise me if he failed to qualify...?**

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THE CURIOUS story behind Frank O'Farrell's appointment began on April meeting of the Old Trafford board in an atmosphere of stunned dismay, following Jock Stein's well-publicised rejection of the job. United were more hurt than they were prepared to admit by Stein's decision to stay with Celtic. "The situation was becoming a nightmare," says Sir Matt Busby. "We dared not work in the open. We were afraid that some people would use an approach by United to put pressure on their own clubs, and that we were making life embarrassing for the man who eventually would say yes."

The policy decided upon by United, therefore, was a stealthy, one-to-one approach. Each man on a shortlist was to be telephoned by someone in the board a confidence on some pretext and easily interrogated: "It's entirely unlikely that you should be considered by United." That was the approach and O'Farrell's name was at the top of the list.

The eventual conversation with O'Farrell a month ago was a total misunderstanding. The third going-on phrase, after a deal of preliminaries, that about the weather and the state of the game was this: "Tell me, Frank, how are you fixed?" The emphasis should have fallen on the word 'you', requiring O'Farrell to answer about his current contract situation with Leicester City and his feelings about his own future. O'Farrell, however, missed the implication completely. "After a pause, he went burling on about the players he might need and about Leicester's good chances of doing well in the First Division."

In a minute or two both hung up; O'Farrell puzzled by an apparently meaningless social call and United "pathfinder" convinced that O'Farrell was not interested in leaving Leicester. A little surprised, United began working their way down the list which

It might even appal Frank O'Farrell to discover how close he came to losing the most important job in British club football by missing the emphasis on one word in a telephone conversation. But on Monday he became Manchester United's manager while parked in a lay-by on a minor road in Derbyshire. The sequence of events which led to this moment is described by BRIAN JAMES

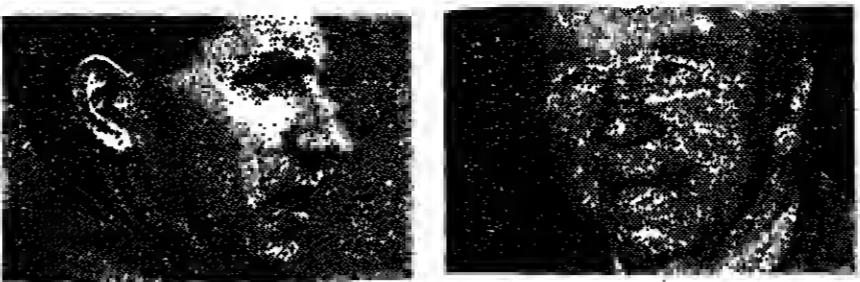
## How United got Frank on the B5020

certainly included men like Dave Sexton (Chelsea) and Don Howe (Arsenal). They may have given him no more thought but for a newspaper article which revealed that he and Leicester had not come to an agreement over the bonus he was to get for gaining promotion, and that he might be tempted by a United approach.

The article had two effects. It alerted Leicester to the danger of losing their manager and within a few days a new contract had been sent to the club's accountant for writing. And it led the board at Old Trafford to decide on a fresh approach for O'Farrell, who had totally forgotten that telephone call, later publicly denied that he was going to Manchester: "I had to tell the truth. And as far as I knew they didn't want me."

United's new approach was made via the Leicester board so that this time there could be no misunderstanding. It was made on Friday, June 4 during the annual dinner of the Secretaries and Managers' Association at London's Park Lane Hotel. O'Farrell was the main speaker, taking as his theme a plea to directors for patience: "Only a very few of us managers can be successful in any year, but the rest are doing a dedicated job keeping football going. They all deserve your thanks."

As soon as O'Farrell sat down, the dinner guests dispersed to the hotel's numerous bars. In one of them Manchester United chairman Louis Edwards



O'Farrell: answer to a nightmare



Busby: cutting himself adrift

and Sir Matt Busby approached Leicester chairman Len Shipman and asked his permission to talk to O'Farrell. Shipman was unhappy but unsurprised: "We didn't want to lose a man like this. But he could possibly say no." After they were made to find O'Farrell that night, but with 600 people involved in football at the dinner, it was impossible to get him alone, although he stayed alipping gin and tonics with fellow-managers and Pressmen until 2.30 a.m.

United decided to speak to O'Farrell the following day. But he had decided to drive back to Leicester, collect their wives, and attend the morning wedding of Leicester forward Rodney Fern. Calls to his home in the afternoon also went unanswered. O'Farrell having moved on from the wedding opened a garden

fete at his daughters' convent school in Loughborough. United chairman Edwards finally agreed that Shipman should make the contact on United's behalf at Leicester on Monday morning. Shipman broke the news at Albert Street on Monday and asked O'Farrell to postpone any meeting with United until this weekend. Leicester had a board meeting of their own planned for the next day and had probably hoped that before O'Farrell saw Busby they could have successfully argued their case for him staying. Certainly calls were made to the club's solicitor to ensure that the delayed contract would be on the table on Tuesday. But O'Farrell saw no point in such delay. He telephoned Busby at once and arranged a meeting later that same Monday.

It took place just after noon in a lay-by on the B5020 outside Mackworth

on the wedding day. The pressures are on everyone with a job this big."

Ann O'Farrell had no objections and at 7 p.m. O'Farrell went before the Leicester board and told them he was leaving. "They couldn't have been surprised. They were very nice about it."

But the Leicester directors must have known that if they had settled a week or two earlier on O'Farrell's promotion, he would have stayed. "I would have had a matter of principle. Only a few weeks ago I had to tell Peter Shilton that Frank could not take the chance of being seen together in public so I couldn't even invite him to lunch." O'Farrell got into the chairman Louis Edwards' car and they talked for an hour.

Or rather Busby talked.

"There

wasn't much for me to say," recalls O'Farrell. "Not even many questions to ask. Matt began by stating he was going on to the board and would have nothing more to do with the running of the team. I didn't have to ask about that. He had made it all very clear, and to have pressed it further would have been insulting. I don't think enough people have realised what this must have cost him. That's his club these are his players. Cutting himself adrift just like that must be almost like walking out on a family. He must believe it's the best thing, but I still think it was the action of a great man."

Even though O'Farrell had few ques-

tions, no demands and was clearly satisfied with the terms, he did not give United an immediate answer. I told Matt I couldn't begin to put up a case to say no. Even so I would talk it over with my wife. It was a courtesy, if you like, for I knew she wouldn't stand in the way. But I had to be sure she knew what we would be getting into. The pressures are on

everyone with a job this big."

At 8 p.m., O'Farrell telephoned Busby to accept. "I think he was pleased. He certainly sounded happy. And he added something I was grateful for. He told me: 'Frank, don't expect miracles at Manchester. We won't. Given time, I know United can be great again, and you can make them that.' Busby to the Press, it just wouldn't do for the appointment to just leak out. O'Farrell went home and just before 10 p.m. the phone began ringing. Reporters, photographers and radio and TV men began hammering on the door.

It was a madhouse until midnight.

At one point I turned to Ann and said: "Now you see what we are in for. Anything to do with United is larger than life. Sure you are not sorry?" She just smiled and shook her head. The last of the callers left at midnight — no, that's not right. Ann told me next morning that someone had been hanging on the door at 1.30 a.m. She tried to wake me, but I was sleeping like a log. It had been a fairly full day."

Photos by Brian Worsen

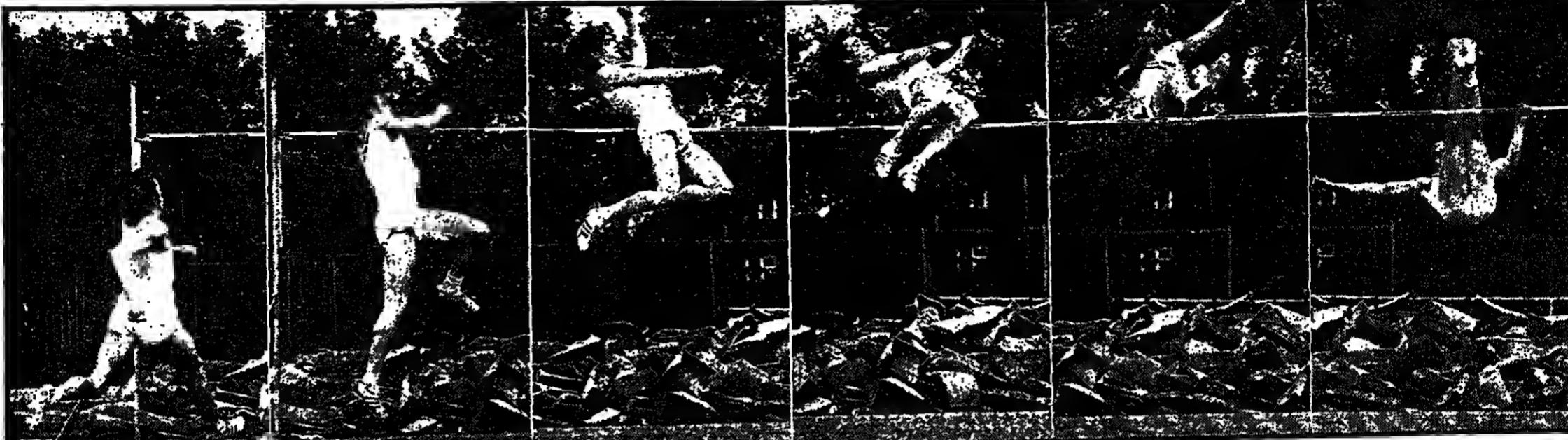
## Jumping above the weeds

IT'S all a magnificent leg-pull really. Long jumper Alan Lerwill's coach roars with laughter when he even thinks about his efforts at high jumping. "It's the funniest thing you've ever seen," he says.

Lerwill himself, inter-counties champion, seventh-highest British jumper of all time but capable any day of breaking the UK record, treats his sudden emergence in this event with a sort of apologetic embarrassment. Starting the year with a best of 6ft 1in, he has improved to 6ft 9in with just a couple of outings of his version of the Fosbury Flop. And, to the shame of the regular high jumpers, he has attempted a British record of 6ft 10in.

He first learned the Flop during a concentrated training week-end last summer. "I wanted to do a decathlon, and had to learn eight events I'd never done before." Then he started high jumping for his PE college, Borrough Road College in Islington, Middlesex, just to help out in athletics matches.

It's an entertaining spectacle. First, he stands so far away from



Alan Lerwill: his high jump is really a backwards long jump, so amazement, even his coach says his success has nothing to do with his technique because "he doesn't know what he's doing."

the pit that other athletes think he's in another event, and keep walking across his pit. All the while, he rocks backwards and forwards on his left foot, as though his spikes are three feet long and he can pull them out of the ground. Then he sprouts in, straight at the bar, cuts to the left, as though he's changed his mind, then across to the right, turning his back as he does so, and clearing the bar head first.

"I can only do it if the landing area is right, but I'm getting more confident about landing on my neck," he says. "My jump is really a backwards long jump. I go across the bar at speed, rather than trying to spring up and over."

"What Alan has shown," says

Dave Ansell, his coach, "is that most British high jumpers are weeds. His success has all been achieved on the speed and strength he has gained training for the long jump. It's certainly not technique, because he doesn't know what he's doing."

"The day Alan begins to understand technique," says a rival, "he's finished."

Lerwill agrees. "Some high jumpers worry about style too much. Double arm shifts, and all the rest. If they thought more about jumping, they'd go higher. As the Russians say of their jumpers, 'It's a terrible take-off, a terrible clearance, but it's seven feet three'."

One day this season Lerwill is just going to concentrate on the high jump alone, making a serious attempt at taking the British record to the respectable level of seven feet.

"Usually I'm involved in two or three events at each meeting, so I either go to the high jump tired or having to conserve energy," he says. "If I go all out though, I think I can get the record. But the marvellous thing is that I don't need to. It's not something I have to do in order to die happy. It's not like being seeking first and foremost like Lerwill, to emulate him. It was not until Whitsun, though, when Lerwill long jumped 26ft 7in to win the inter-counties title, that he was looked upon as anything more serious than Britain's number two long jumper, behind the Welsh former Olympic champion.

Now when they meet anything

could happen: Lerwill could join Davies as the only other Briton to jump over 27ft; he could even become the first home athlete to beat Davies since 1963. They haven't met outdoors since the Commonwealth Games. Then Davies won gold, Lerwill bronze.

The challenge, says Davies, is to seek a kind of harrier to be got out of the way," says Davies, "I remember the first time I jumped against him, four years ago. He was on the competitors' bench, and was just sitting next to you."

Says Lerwill, "Until this year

I always thought finishing second to Lynn was equivalent to winning a separate competition. He was so far ahead of everyone else. Now I think I can beat him." Then he adds: "I must beat him."

Cliff Temple

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